THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 10 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9402.

FOR LONDON.—The ship *Madras*, of 600 Tons, QUINTON, Commander; daily expected and will have early despatch.—Has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine new ship *Jessie Logan*, of 700 Tons, J. McWHIRTER, Commander; daily expected and will have early despatch.—This ship has very spacious accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British built Barque *John Stamp*, of 400 Tons, *H. Payn* Commander, will have prompt despatch, for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The new SHIP GREAT HARWOOD of 430 Tons, Register, *Wm. McGowan*, commander, having greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch, for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY. AND Co.
Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Childe Harold*, G. WILLIS, Commander, expected shortly to arrive. Has good acommodations for Passengers. Apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG AND Co.
Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship LINTIN, J. GILLMAN, Commander, will have quick despatch, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,
Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE to LIVERPOOL. The RICHARD WALKER, G. FIDLER Commander, will have quick despatch.—Apply to the Captain on board or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.—Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The fine new Ship *Slains Castle*, 600 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander; having three fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.—For Freight apply to Capt. PETRIE or Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.—Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Brig Rapid, 240 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodation for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. *Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship RANGER, *Richard Ainley*, Commander; burthen per Register 516 Tons. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations,—apply to GEORGE S. KING,—Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing Ship MALABAR, 700 tons, *E. Southward*, Commander, has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Passage, apply to Messrs REMINGTON AND Co.
Bombay, 10th. June, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The *Briton*, Captain *Neale*, to sail 13th inst.—Apply to Messrs. *W. Nicol, and Co*—Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR FRIEGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS.—The fast sailing Brig "*Corsair*," *J. H. Porter*, Commander, will positively sail on 15th instant. Apply to Messrs *William Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY.—The *Mary Dugdale*, Captain *Harrison*, will be despatched for China 13th inst.—Apply to Messrs. *W. Nicol, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Edinburgh*, Captain *Marshall*, *H. C. S*, to sail about 1st July. For Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart Row, 16th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The new *Ship Carnatic*, of 500 tons Burthen, *James Laird* commander.

For freight apply to *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.*—Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The new British Built Ship "*Argyll*" 400 Tons *John McDonnald*, Commander, will have immediate dispatch, for freight or passage apply to.

FERGUSON TURNER AND Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1834.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN, OPIUM ONLY.—By the fast sailing *Clipper Ardasier, Captain McIntyre* has arrived from china in 47 days by the Southern passage and will be dispatched to Lintin about the 18th instant. Apply to *Cursetjee Cowasjee* at his office, in Dady's Buildings.—Bombay 10th June, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of SORABJEE BHIMJEE, *Parsee, late of Bombay, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said *Sorabjee Bhimjee* may be granted to *Dorabjee Bhimjee*, Parsee, the brother of the said deceased and one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament, reserving the right of the Executrix therein named to prove the said Will when she shall come in and pray for the same, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1837.

C. A. WEST,—*Proctor.*

ઇકલીશીઆશતીકાલ•શાકડ

શ્રી•ચુમબજીવાલો•પારશી•મરનાર•શોરા
બજી•જીમજીનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વ
શીએતનાંમાં•બાબત ❀

એજ•શોરાબજી•જીમજીનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અ
થવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•
શાકુ•શ્રી•ચુંમબજી•જુદીકેટરની•શ્રુપરી
મ•કોરટમો•એ•મરનારનો•લાજ•દોરાબજી
જીમજી•તે•વીલમાં•ઠેરવેલા•વકીલોમોનો•એક
વકીલ•તેને•અરજ•કીધેછે•જે•મકુને•મલે—
તથા•વીલમો•ઠેરવેલી•વકીલાતણો•કુકરા
ખેલોછે•તે•જારે•ગમે•તારે•આવી•પોતે•અર
જ•કરી•વકીલાતણપત્ર•લીએ—એ•વાશતે•
શરવે•લોકો•જેકોજ•કેનાં•બાબશતા•કેએ•તે
નાંમોને•જાકેર•થાએ—તા• ૫ મી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

શી—એ—વેશટ—વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Madowdass Runsordass*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Mooljeebhoy Madowdass* and *Gopaldass Madowdass*, two of the sons of the deceased, and the Executors named in and appointed by the said Will, all persons interested are hereby apprized.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,—*Proctor.*

મરનાર • માધવદાશ•રંનશોરદાશ•શ્રી•
ચુમબજીનો•કીનકુ•વેપારી•તેનાં•છેલાં • વી
લ•અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•
લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•ચુમબજી•જુદીકેટરની •
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તે•મરનારનાં•છોકરાંઓ•થાએ•તથા • એ•
મરનારે•પોતાનાં•વીલમો•નામ•લખી•વકીલ
મુકરર•કેરવેઆછે•તેનાંઓએ•અરજ•કીધોછે
રે•કુમુને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જે
કોજ•કેનાં•બાબશતા•કેએ•તેનાંમોને•જા
કેર•થાએ—તા• ૯ મી•જુન ૧૮૩૭ ❀

કેચ—કબલી—મારીશ—વકીલ

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse* láiné of Bordeaux:

		Rs
LABORIE' Cos.	few dozen Pints	9
	and do. Quarts	15
Chateau Guyonnet do. do.		10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen of each kind. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 10th June 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED Tenders for the supply at Poona, of the Bombay Regiment European Infantry for one year, or until the Regiment leaves that station, will be received by the Quarter Master, for the following Articles, viz. Tea, Sugar, and Coffee.—Beef, and Firewood.

By Order.

H. F. FRASER,—*Lieutenant and Quarter Master Bombay Regt. Eur. Infantry. Qr. Mr.'s Office, Bbay Regt. Eur. Infy. Ponna 5th June*, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, on Wednesday next the 14th Instant *Messrs. Frith, and Co.*, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M the undermentioned vizt. a valuable Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of Vase Lamps of various sizes complete, Plated Brackets, with handsome engraved Shades and Oil Burners with Brass linings, Handsome Plated Scroll Brackets with engraved Shades and cut Pans with Prism and Hexagon drops, Handsome Plated Pedestals with silver gudroon edges and Shades complete, Handsome Chamber Candlesticks with Tulip Shades &c. complete---Spare Bracket and Chamber Candlestick Shades &c.—The remains of an Invoice of "Brown's" Saddlery, An Invoice of gilt Jewellery, consisting of Necklaces, Armlets, Bracelets. Ear-ring, Clasps, Coral Necklaces, Silver eye-frames, Gold and Silver Pencil cases, Thimbles, Jet Necklaces and Ear-rings; Paper Cruet Frames &c. about 50 Chests of Souchong Tea, Violins, Oil Paintings, Crown Glass and a quantity of Household Furniture.

AT NOON.

A quantity of St. Julien and La Rose Claret about 60 dozens of Hodgson's Beer in Bottle aud at 1 P. M. a smart Galloway with Saddle and Bridle a good Saddle or draft Horse and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 10th June, 1837.

STOLEN OR SRAYED.—A Handsome little Bull Terrier Bitch, answers to the name of "*Jessie*" a reward of ten rupees will be paid on the above being taken to the office of Messrs. *Frith and Co.*—Bombay 10th June 1837.

A. B. COLLETT AND CO.—Have lately purchased a collection of BOOKS, of which the following form a portion,

Library of useful knowledge ½ bd. Rus: Natural Philosophy, 6 vols	Rs	36 0 0
Cattle, their Breeds, management and diseases with Index	„	10 0 0
Commerce, American Revolution, and Brewing	„	3 0 0
History of the Church by the Revd. C. Waddigton, 2 vols	„	12 0 0
Useful and Ornamental Planting with Index.	„	6 0 0
Life of Eminent Persons 2 vols	„	10 0 0
History of Rome	„	4 0 0
Geometry Plane, solid and spherical	„	5 0 0
Elements of Trigonometry, by W. Hopkins Esq	„	6 0 0
Algebraical Geometry by the Revd. S. W. Ward	„	6 0 0
History of Spain and Portugal	„	6 0 0
History of Greece	„	5 0 0
Animal mechanics, Animal Physiology, and manufacture of Iron	„	6 0 0
The Horse with a Treatise on Draught and copious Index	„	10 0 0
Ditto ..... Ditto ..... Ditto .. boards.	„	8 0 0
Book of Politeness	„	2 0 0
Norie's Epitome of Practical Navigation.... bound	„	10 0 0
The art of Preserving and Defending the Foot of the Horse, by J. T. Hodgson	„	3 0 0
Memoirs of John Evelyn Esq. F. R. S. by William Bray Esq. 2 vols, royal 4to. with Plates	„	12 0 0
Shakespear's Hindoostanee Grammar	„	3 0 0
Burrowe's Encyclopedia, 11 vols, ½ bd	„	100 0 0
Oriental Field Sports, being a complete, Detailed, and accurate Description of the Wild Sports of the East, and exhibiting the natural History of Different Animals by Captain T. Williamson 2 vols, bound, with numerous plates	„	10 0 0
Malthus on Population 4th Edition 2 vols, 8vo. bound	„	8 0 0
" on Political Economy	„	8 0 0
Williamson's Vade Mecum 2 vols	„	8 0 0
Gilchrist Do. Do. 1 vol	„	10 0 0
Lardners Cyclopedea 20 vols, Am. En. Sheep	„	30 0 0
Sacred and Historical Books of Ceylon 3 vols. 8vo. bound	„	15 0 0
Jervis's Indian Meterology half bound	„	5 0 0
Accum's Chemical Amusement, third Edition.	„	3 0 0
Smith's Hindoostanee and English Dictionary royal 8vo. half bound	„	20 0 0
Malcolm's Central India 2 vols. boards	„	10 0 0
Travels of Meerza Abu Taleb Khan 3 vols, 12 mo. bound	„	6 0 0
Henry's History of Great Britain, 12 vols, 8 vo. half bound	„	15 0 0
Observations on the Colonies of New South Wales, by John Henderson	„	4 0 0
The travels of Ibn Batuta, (folio)	„	10 0 0
The Clérgyman's assistant boards	„	6 0 0
Manual and Platoon Exercises	„	1 0 0
Rules for ditto	„	2 0 0
Geographical index of all places in India	„	4 0 0
Stud book 5 vols. board	„	10 0 0

The Agency for Alexander's East India and Colonial Magazine having been transfered to A. B. and Co. they beg to intimate that they will be happy to receive the names of subscribers to that work.

Apollo Street. No. 8.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.

OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1834.

Capital £500,000,

In 5,000 Shares of £100 each.

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The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c. and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The plain of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transaeions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unvoidable expence of the Institution and who have pledged the Subscribed Amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

Persons assured with this Society for the whole term of *Life*, will be entitled *to three-fourths of the profits*, after they shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies or to advance if required on any Policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Permiums becomes unnecessary.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance*: but Policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount* in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

The parent Institution being in London with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as Claims are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies. Assurers on arrival in England in approved health, may be permitted, during their abode there, to pay Premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain,

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose,—the Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the Assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

This Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but Members of the Military Service holding offices purely civil are admissable to Assurance or continuance of Assurance at Civil rates of Premium, such admission being in all cases determinable by the Directors on the circumstance of the case itself, and it is limited exclusively to the period of services purely civil.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By Order of the Directors,

(292) BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents and Secretaries.

ON SALE.—Imported per "*Scourfield*," Ind and Smiths, Pale Ale, of October Brew, and recommended to be superior to any imported "*this season*" to this Market, Basses excepted, price 60 Rupees per Hogshead, Cash, apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 10th June, 1837.

WANTED.—An European servant to take care of Children immediately, and to accompany them to England after the monsoon.

Any respectable woman who could produce very satisfactory references as to Character &c. will receive a liberal renumeration and every attention will be paid to her comfort.

Apply to Messrs. *Cowasjee and Pestonjee*, Forbes Street.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindly's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered. —Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|½d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW BEER.—On Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER AND Co., just landed, ex *Carnatic*; this highly esteemed

Beer at 45 Rupees in Hhds. &.
35 " in qr. Casks.

Dady's Buildings, 10th June, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry	in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.		18	₰ doz.
Blackburns Madeira	" 3	"	" 25	"
Aubriets Champagne	" 3	"	" 45	"
Tinto Madeira			20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825	in 3 doz. Cases		35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825	"		35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy	in 3 dozen Cases		18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour	~~Rs~~ 12 ₰ dozen	in 1 doz. Cases
Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	~~Rs~~ 10	" "

Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds. ~~Rs~~ 320 ₰ Hhd.
Do....." Quarter Casks 160 "

FOR SALE.—*Bhowaneedass Canjee* has received per *Ship Ann*, and exposed for sale at his godowns in Bazar gate street, as follows:—

Large Scales of different Sizes with chains and planks complete of 5 feet long, Iron round weights of 56 lb., sets of Iron weights from ¼ to 28 lb., Shop scales with brass chain stand copper dishes; Iron Saws from 5 to 7 feet, Brassware, Iron treasury chests withs and pare keys from 18 to 36 Inches, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. *Macvicar Burn, and Co's.* godowns.

Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co..... ..at ~~Rs~~ 45 per doz.
Johannisberg, vintage 1811 do. 35 ditto.
Steinberg..... 1822 do. 45 do.
Moselle..... do. do. 25 do.

Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL a small quantity of the following choice old Wines, Madeira in Hhds, quart, Casks, and 3 dozen eases, Sherry Pale and Brown, in Hhds and Port and Claret in 3 dozen cases.—Rampart Row, 10th June, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, AND Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 450 ₰ butt, also a few pipes of Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at ~~Rs~~ 500 ₰ pipe.—Terms, Cash. —Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.— No XXVI. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to 30th April, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 10th June, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious airy, pleasant lower roomed Bungaloe at Camballa, called the Bee Hive and an other upper roomed Bungaloe, opposite to the Bee Hive, apply to Moody *Sorabjee Wachagandy*, at his Office, opposite to the Town Major's office.—Bombay, 9th June, 1837.

HODGSON'S BEER.—On Sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co's., Godowns in Butts and Hhds.

Butts.....Rupees 120
Hhds..... " 60

now landing ex *Slains Castle*.

Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co., a small quantity of Champaign, at Rs, 45 per dozen.

Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, Ind and Smiths Beer, Rs. 60 ₰ Hhd. and a quantity of Burtons Gunpowder in 1lb. Cannisters, just received ₰ Scourfield from London, also a few cases old Tom in pints Rs. 10 per dozen. —Bombay, 10th June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of English hay packed in bales of 1 Cwt. each, also a fine pole Cow, received per Ship *Ann*.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.—Bombay, 10th May, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Huttasing Kessresing*, having contracted to purchase from *Doolubdass Moorlitherdass*, only son, Heir and legal representative of *Morlithurdass Sumbhoodass*, all that piece or parcel of Ground, messuage, tenement, or dwelling House, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay in Bazar Gate street bounded on the East by the Bazar Gate gate road aforesaid, on the West by Battiawadda's street, on the North by the House of *Jugga Waga*, and the occupation of *Moossajee Khanjee*, and on the South by the House of *Nathoobhoy Ramdass*, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon, by way of Mortgage or inheritance are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. MORGAN, & ARMITAGE, Attornies for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else, they will be precluded therefrom. —Dated this 9th day of June, 1837.

ખબર•ડીઁથી•આપીએચજે— ઙતારંી ગ•ઙેશરીશીગેે•ધેર•એઙ•જમીન•શાઠે•ઙુલ ખદાશ•મોરલીધરદાશ•તે•એખલેા•એઙજ• છેઙરેા•તથા•ખરેા•વારશદાર•મોરલીધરદાશ શંજુદાશનેાજે•તેની•પાશેથી•વેચાતુ•લેવાનુ• શાટુ•ઋીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી•ઙેાટમેા•બજારગેટનાં• દરવાજાનાં•મેાેહેાલામાંછે•તેની•ઙુગમંન• દશા•ઙુપર•એજ•બજારનાં•દરવાજાનેા•રશાતેા છે—આઠમંન•દશા•ઙુપર•ભાડીઆવાડનેા• મેાેહેાલેાછે—ઙુતર•દશા•ઙુપર•જગા•વાગાનુ ધેરછે•તેમેા•હાલમેા•મુશાજી•ખાંનજીનુ•રેકેછે તથા•દખણ•દશા•ઙુપર•નકુલાદ•રાંમદાશનુ ધેરછે—એ•ઙુપર•ફરએઙ•લેાઙ•અથવા•લેા ઙેાનેા•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશાની•રીતનેા• દાવેા•અથવા•માંગણુ•પેાચતુ•હેાએતેા•તેનાં ઓને•જાણ•ઙરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની• મુદતમેા•મીશીઅરશ•મારગીન•તથા•આર મીતેજ•ખરીદદારનાં•ધારાનાં•વઙીલને•જણે ર•ઙરે—મુદતપછી•ઙેાઈનેા•દાવેા•ઙબુલ•ઙર શે•નહી—તારીખ ૮ મી•જુન ૧૮૩૭

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at Mazegon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule*.

Do. do. in Military square, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called; Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at hi, office the fort. 10th June, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga s rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's*.

A lower roomed house, below the Sudder Addalut at Mazagone.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonee*, at their office in fort.—Bombay 10th June, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1837.

No. 274.—An order by the Officer Commanding at Rajcote, dated the 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Ash of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the Left Wing of that Regiment, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1837.

No. 275—The Right Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the accompanying extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 15th of February last, No. 11·

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officer to return to his duty, vizt.

Captain Henry Cracklow.

2. We have granted extension of leave to the following Officers, vizt.

Captain Charles Johnson and Lieutenant Henry Aston, for 6 months.

3. We have permitted Brevet Colonel William Miles of your Establishment, to retire from the service. This vacancy has effect from the 28th July 1834.

Bombay Castle, 2d June 1837.

No. 276.—The leave of absence granted to Captain C. Waddington, Superintending Engineer, by General Order dated the 25th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1837.

No. 277.—Private Barrow, of the Engineer Corps, is remanded to his Corps, from duty under the Collector of Candeish, by whom his services are no longer required.

No. 278.—2nd Lieutenant H. Wood, of the Engineers, is appointed Assistant to the Inspecting Ingineer of the Northern Division of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1837.

No. 279.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, the Cadet for the Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 416.—Mr. Lewis Vardon.—Date of Arrival at Bombay 28th May 1837.

Infantry.

No. 425.—Mr. Edgar Glennie.—Date of Arrival at Bombay 28th May 1837.

No. 430.—" John McCarthy Ranclaud, do.
No. 433.—" Francis Newnham, do.
No. 436.—" Nathaniel John Newnham, do.
No. 437.—" James Lane Taylor, do.

Medical Establishment.

No. 83.—Mr. David Davies.—28th May 1837.

No. 280.—The following Appointments have been made with the Field Detachment that lately proceeded on duty to the Southward.

Major H. B. Everest, His Majesty's 6th Regiment, to command.

Major N. Campbell, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, to proceed as Staff Officer to the Detachment.

Lieutenant J. C. Bate, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, in charge of the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant R. Creed, Regiment of Artillery, in charge of the Ordnance Store Department.

No. 281.—The undermentioned Officers Cadets of the season 1821, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain, from the dates specified opposite to their names.

Lieutenant P. T. French, of the 23rd Regt. N. I. 25th May 2837.

Lieutenant H. Jacob, of the 19th Regt. N. I.
" E. Skipper, of the 7th Regt. N. I.
" G. G. Prior, of the 21st Regt. N. I.
" H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regt. N. I.
" J Burrows, of the 14th Regt. N. I.
} 29th May 1837.

No. 282.—Brevet Captain Scobie received charge of the Commissariat Department at Belgaum from Lieutenant Hartley on the 23rd ultimo.

No. 283.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Warden, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, from the 26th ultimo to the 6th instant, on urgent private affairs, is confirmed.

No. 284.—By a resolution passed under date the 3rd instant, in the General Department, Privates C. Mitchell and E. Stapleton, of the Sappers and Miners, have been placed under the orders of Lieutenant Tremenhere, the Civil Engineer at Dharwar.

No. 285.—An arrangement by which Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn performed the duties of Civil Surgeon at Kaira from the 1st of January to the 18th of February 1836, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1837.

No. 286.—The following promotions are made.

Corps of Engineers.

2nd Lieutenant W. Graham to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Brougham deceased.—Date of Rank, 21st Oct. 1836.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the date specified opposite his name.

2nd Lieutenant C. F. North.—Rank in the Regiment 21st Oct. 1836, in the Army 26th April 1837.

2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. LeGrand Jacob, to be Captain, and Ensign R. H. McKintosh to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gloag deceased.—5th Sept. 1836.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th June. 1837.

No. 48.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following temporary appointments.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN NAVY.

Lieutenant Buckler, from the Amherst to receive charge of the Taptee Brig from Lieutenant Powell as a temporary arrangement, 5th April.

Acting Lieutenant Hewitt, from the Amherst to the charge of the Shannon Schooner, in the room of Mr. Cruttenden, on shore with medical certificate, 5th April.

Mr. Midshipman Cruttenden, to the charge of the Pattamar Bheema, ordered to convey Government Treasure to Surat, 22nd April.

Gunner Goward, from the Hugh Lindsay, to join the Schooner Shannon, 5th April.

J. Fenton, Supernumerary A. B. of the Hastings, to be Acting Gunner of the Hugh Lindsay from 5th to 10th April.

J. Fenton, to be Acting Gunner, to proceed in charge of the Government Coal to Mangalore, from 12th to 30th April.

BY THE COMMODORE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Midshipman Woolaston, to do duty as Acting Lieut. of the Clive, in consequence of Lieutenant Poole's proceeding to the Presidency with leave on private affairs, 18th February.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut.-Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1837.

Captain St. John, officiating post master in the Deccan, resumed charge of the duties of that office, on the 25th ultimo, from the leave of absence granted him, on sick certificate, under date the 11th ultimo.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Gregor Grant, deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master, an extensien of the leave of absence, to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on sick certificate, granted him under date the 31st January last, up to the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 7th June, 1837.

J. P. Willoughby Esq. Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Judicial Department to be Secretary in attendance on the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

W. H. Wathen Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in the Secret and Political Departments.

E. H. Townsend Esq. Acting Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in the Judicial Department.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June, 1837.

Mr. W. Courtney, 2nd assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, has been allowed leave of absence from the 23rd to the 28th January 1836, under section XVI. of the absentee regulation.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1837.

Mr. G. E. F. Tytler, is attached to the principal collector of Poona, until further orders.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1837.

Mr. A. W. Jones, late assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed an extension of leave of absence from 4th April last, to the 3rd ultimo, the date of his sailing for England, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1837.

Mr. R. Keays, is re-appointed to act as first assistant to the collector of Kaira, from the 1st ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all that have been received at this office, for transmission to England between the 29th and 31st May 1837, both inclusive, were dispatched by the "Minerva" to Liverpool, on the 31st May 1837.

F. BOURCHIER,—*Post Mr. General*

Bombay, General Post Office, 7th June 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted from Bombay up to this day		1,08
	Chests	1,08

MALWA.

Passes granted from Indore up to the 11th ultimo		18,66
Ditto on the 29th ultimo		6
	Chests	18,731

IMPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 30th May last	Chests	19,515
Dittto from the 31st ultimo to the 6th instant		124
	Chests	19,639

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836 to the 30th May last	Chests	16,122
Ditto from the 31st ultimo to the 6th instant		315½
	Chests	16,437½

Bombay, June 31st 1837.

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent.

FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW JANUARY 1837.

ON STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,—Though tired to death of this eternal Steam question, from the high character of the Review which heads this letter, I was induced to read what they had to say on the subject, expecting to find in it an illustration of all the facts and arguments brought forward in this interesting question, followed by a well digested plan which would set at rest future doubts;—how was I disappointed when, near the beginning I found the following mis-statement of of a leading fact.

"The petitioners have a case of the strongest kind made out for them, by the very circumstances which characterized the delayed conveyance of their petitions to this country, the accellerated conveyance of forty five days to Bombay was principally, caused by a steamer being ready at Suez to receive the communication which quitted this country on June 1st" page 344. So far from this being the case, the packet alluded to, was received on board the H. C. sloop of war Clive on the 29th of June at Suez, and landed at Bombay on the 18th of July, no Steamer being in the Red Sea at that time.

For many pages after this the learned writer proceeds to give, a history of all that has been done, intended to be done, or proposed for furthering the communication between the Red Sea and the Nile, from the days when Pharaoh gave a Grant of that land to Joseph down to Major Head and his Rail-roads. I hope for the sake of the learning which the Author has in this part displayed, that he is more accurate in his knowledge of the Ancient and modern state of that Land than he is, as I will presently show, in all facts connected with the Sea voyage between Suez and Bombay, which is, after all, the true desideratum; for who, even in these days of speculation, will be found willing to expend a million of money, or even half of it, on railroads or Canals in Egypt:—to be sure, if the Pasha constructs one it will be very kind of him and in time he may reap the benefit.

The first difficulty brought forward is, the supply of Coal to the intermediate depots between the two Ports, I have heard that when it suits either Government on Individuals to say "let it be done," all difficulties will disappear, and the Red Sea, Southern coast of Arabia, Socotra and the Persian Gulf can be supplied easily and moderately with coals direct from England.

He proceeds to say "a vessel of 200 horse power would consume one Ton an hour" the *Atalanta* of 200 horse power on her voyage to Bombay is said to have used only 15 Tons of coal a day, at all events, her expenditure was very far under what is here stated.

In the next sentence comes this startling statement "It is not requisite to resume the enquiry (alluding to extracts from the Parliamentary enquiry) since it has been decided more effectually by practical experiment. The Hugh Lindsay, the Falcon, the Forbes and the Parkhurst (Parkfield) and other vessels have cut the knot of the difficulty by making repeated voyages between Bombay and Suez, to the last we have referred at the commencement of this article"—Page 372.

Would not any one have been led to believe from this statement, that these four vessels were four Steamers plying between Bombay and Suez, whereas the Parkfield is neither more nor less than a Liverpool trader, who happened to be ready for sea in Bombay Harbour when the Clive brought the 1st of June packet, and she carried home the intelligence of its quick arrival. How that assists in cutting the gordian knot I leave the learned writer to explain. As for the Falcon, we never heard of her on this side of India and most assuredly she never was in the Red Sea. The Forbes undoubtedly was in the Red Sea where she arrived in November and left again in December 1834; of that celebrated voyage, our friends in Calcutta will no doubt thank us for passing it over without further comment, little help did she give to the cutting of the Gordian knot. There only therefore remains the *Hugh Lindsay* who certainly has done a great deal, but she never went or returned from the Red Sea during the S. West Monsoon.

The next difficulties the Reviewer takes in hand are the S. West Monsoon and the coral reefs. "The prevalence of the S. East (S. West) Monsoon, during a third of the year, was pleaded as one of those difficulties. The existence of Coral reefs, which abound on each side of the Red Sea, was pleaded as another. The last class of difficulty may be now said, by the continual voyages of Steamers, to be partially obviated" Page 372. This writer seems to have no knowledge of what has really obviated, the difficulties in the navigation of the Red Sea, far more than either the *Hugh Lindsay* passing up and down or the report of Admiral Rosilly, of whose voyage in the Red Sea he speaks of with so much satisfaction; I mean, the splendid survey made between 1830 and 1833, by Captains Elwon and Moresby of the Indian Navy, and which was published at the time this Review was written, if he had visited the India House and seen that chart and collected a few facts he would never have fallen into such wonderful inaccuracies.

The reviewer then proceeds thus "we refer to the projected routes by Cosseir, by Akaba and by the Euphrates. —The routes by Cosseir and Akaba are suggested, as means of evading the formidable bugbear of the S. West monsoon" page 377—What the reviewer here means, Heaven only knows, it is well known that the S. West monsoon does not prevail within the Red Sea, strong N. Westers blow down the sea throughout June, July and August, and as far as Lititude 18° to 16° a great part of the year, though not so strong as in these months.—The entrance to the Gulf of Akaba lies at the head of the Red Sea, and as for Cosseir, the Steamer always touches there

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oth in going up, and coming down as an accommodation o passengers, however it may be a satisfaction to the reviewer as well as to his readers to know, that within the ed Sea, though there must always exist a considerable egree of danger in its navigation, there are no difficulties any season which a powerful steamer, with the knowdge we now have, cannot overcome.

As relates to the manner which the Egyptians, Scythians and Jews navigated this Sea, as the reviewer says, at all seasons, it would not be very difficult to prove, that whatever nations found sailors for the Fleets of the Pharaohs and Jewish Kings, they watched the seasons for going and returning.

Much is said about sailing Ships not going to the Red Sea in the S. West monsoon, the Company's men of War frequently make the passage, but always the southern at that season, which takes about six weeks to Mocha, about three from Mocha to Cosseir and a fortnight or more from Cosseir to Suez. The H. C. Brig of war *Euphrates* sailed on the 7th July 1836 and reached Mocha in 45 days.

I cannot conclude these remarks upon the Review without making one more quotation. "Facts are better than arguments, and we can refer to facts on this subject. The South West monsoon blows from the end of May to October. Now any of our readers who are in the habit of reading papers, must have seen perpetual accounts in the French Journals of intelligence brought to Marseilles from India to Suez, by steamers during that very period We have before us while we write, a report in the Courier Francais, November 24th, reporting the arrival of the San Spiridione, from Alexandria. A steamer had arrived in October (about the time she quitted) at Suez from Bombay, she reported that there were several steamers then in the Red Sea" Page 376.

Now would any one believe that this was wholly imaginary? the earliest the *Hugh Lindsay* ever arrived was the 27th of December and that at Cossier; the *Forbes* late in November, these were the only two steamers which ever were in the Red Sea.

The question which arises after all this demolition of the Reviewers *facts*, is, what are the difficulties which do exist to Powerful Steamers going throughout the year between Bombay and Suez? I have shown there are none within the Red Sea and every one knows that there are none between Bombay and Suez during the prevalence of the fine season, so that there is only the South West Monsoon left for us to deal with, and that between Bombay and the Straits of Ba-bel-mandeb. Can that difficulty be overcome? I should say, certainly not, without the intermediate depot of Socotra, which lies 1170 miles from Bombay, Mocha is 1780 miles, and Aden, where a depot might be established, is about 1650—to go to either of these Ports you would have to make, in bad weather with a heavy head sea, 1310 miles to Cape Guardefoi, when you would get into comparative smooth water to run the remainder of the distance. This I think will be found more than the best steamer could perform.

Even to Socotra, I am inclined to think, that the wear and tear of a steamer before she reaches, if the monsoon is strong, will probably cause the owners to consider well before they again incur the risk and expense; I suppose we shall soon have the experiment tried, which will put an end to a controversy that has filled many a weary page of the Courier.

I dare say nothing in favour of the *Euphrates* route for I am sure the bare mention of it in a favorable view would, in the very warm weather, you now have in Bombay, throw many for whom I feel a great regard into a Fever, and yet I cannot refrain thus far in saying, that the opening of a trade to that once rich country, with all its facilities of water Carriage into its very heart, is worthy of more attention from our Merchants than it has received, nor am I inclined to undervalue the trade of the Red Sea together with that of the ancient Sea port of Barbarra on the African Coast in the Gulf of Aden, which the English are so unaccountably allowing to slip away from them, and fall into the hands of the Americans. To revive the Trade in these countries it is however absolutely necessary, that we place ourselves in such a position as will give our Merchants protection, how that should be done it is not for me to say, but there can be little doubt that when it is done, Bombay will reap the benefit a hundred fold.

I remain.
Yours &c.
R. S.

Mahabuleshwur 2nd June, 1837.

DURPUN.—9TH JUNE.

On Tuesday the 7th Instant a Durbar was held by the Right Honorable the Governor in the Town Hall to appoint Moohummud Yoosoef Saheb Moorgory, Cazee of Bombay. A large number of the Mahomedan Inhabitants of the Island was present on the occasion. The ceremony was begun by the Persian Secretary on the part of Government by addressing the meeting that His Excellency had much pleasure in nomimating Moohummud Yoosoof Saeb Moorgay to the high office which they had requested him to do, and that he placed his confidence in the integrity and zeal of that individual, and trusted that he would perform the duties now entrusted to him with credit to himself and benefit to the Mahomedan population, in a manner similar to that in which he served the Honorable Company for a considarable period.

The Sunnud of appointment was then presented to the new Cazee, and he was invested in a Khilaut, of two valuable shawls. The Cazee returned his thanks to the Governor, and so did Moohummud Ally Rogay, and Moo ummud Ibrahim Muckba, Esquires, on their own part, s well as for that of the Mahomedan community. The Goolab, Utter, and Pansooparee, being then distributed, he assembly retired.

The new Cazee is about 60 years of age. The late Cae died about 5 months ago, and left no issue behind im.

We see by the Asiatic Journal for February, that, at a leeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain nd Ireland held on the 7th January, *Ardaseer Cursetjee, rdaseer Hormasjee, Cursetjee Jemsetjee, & Aga Mahoed Rahim Sheerazee, Esquires* of Bombay, and *Chocah Chetty Esq.* of Madras, were elected non-resident lembers.

We see from the last *Oriental Christian Spectator* that he memorial against the Government countenance of dolatry, has been presented to Government, with some odifications.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—10TH JUNE, 1837.

		MOR.	EVE
turday		3 28	3 52
nday	D	4 17	4 42
nday		5 9	5 37
esday		6 6	6 35
dnesday		7 6	7 38
rsday		3 7	8 34
day		9 1	9 8

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
320, a 1st class	106¾	106½
nd five per cent Loan	107 @	109
five per cent Loan	109½	109
on Calcutta, 30 days	100	99½
on Madras, 30 days		
on England at 30 days sight	2¼	
at 6 month's sight	2 | 2¼	2 | 2
on Bills		
ish dollars per 100	224½	224
reigns each	10½	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Vanguard	Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co.	This day	Liverpool.	
Briton	Do. William Nicol & Co.	13th Ditto	Ditto	
Mary Dugdale.	Do. ditto.	Do. ditto	China.	
Edinburgh	Do. McVikar Burn & Co.	1st July	Ditto	
Malabar	Do. Remington & Co.	With dispatch.	Liverpool.	
Rapid	Do. Owen & Co.	ditto	Ditto	
Lintin	Do. Higginson Cardwell	ditto	Ditto	
Ranger.	Do. G. S. King Esq	ditto	Ditto	
John Stamp	Do. Edmond Bibby & Co.	ditto	Ditto	
Great Hawood.	Do. ditto	ditto	China.	
Buckinghamshire	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee	ditto	Ditto	
Slains Castle.	Do. Dirom Carter & Co.	ditto	Ditto	
Ann	Do. ditto	ditto	Ditto	
Richard Walker	Do. ditto	ditto	Liverpool.	
Scourfield	Do. Gisborn Menzies & Co.	Early in July	London	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Remington, 18th Rt. N. I. from Mhableshewer.
Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th Rt. N. I. from Tanah.
Asst. Surg. J. Jephson, M. D. I. N. from Mhableshewer.
Capt. J. Saunders, 15th Rt. N. I. from Tanah.
Lieut. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Rt. N. I. from Do.
Ensign T. W. Whittard, 15th Rt. N. I. from Do.
Lieut. Hibbert, 7th Rt. N. I. from Mhableshewer.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Crispin, 16th Rt. N. I. to Tannah.
Lieut. Munro, ditto ditto to ditto.
Ensign Gibbard, ditto ditto to ditto.
Ensign A. Vaillant, 9th Rt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Lieut. Unwin, Artillery to Ahmednugger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on the 4th June, the Lady of Captain William Wyllie, Major of Brigade at Sholapoor, of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

May 5th—The East India Company's Schooner Shannon, H. H. Hewitt, Actg. Lieut. from Calicut, on the 16th May, Passed the Admiral Ship on the 18th inst. and sighted the Cambridge Merchant Ship lying at Anchor in Tellicherry Roads.

Passengers.—One Peon, 4 Shroffs, and 1 servant.

Do. 6th.—Barque Adelaide, A. Steel, Master, from Calcutta 28th February, Mauritius, 1 May and Muscat 31.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 5th.—Ship Futtay Hulbaree, Abdool Rahimon, Naiquedah, to Siam.

Passengers.—7 Pilgrims.

Do. 7th.—Ship Earl Balcarras, John Vaux, Master to China.

Do. 9th.—Ship Indian Oak, R. Rayne, Master, to Madras.

Passengers.—W. Haylett Esq. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Wilson.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Receiving Hulk Hastings, Steamer Atalanta, Brig Taptee, Floating Chapel Aurora. Cutter Margaret, Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Briton, Vanguard, Mary Dugdale, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Richard Walker, Columbia, Slains Castle, Edinburgh, Ranger, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Northumberland, Argyle, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Great Harwood, John Stamp, Carnatic, and Columbia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Hamudee, Kusrovie, Charles Grant, Hind, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlutt Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Emily, Ardaseer, Corsair, and Adelaide.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

STEAMER.—Indus.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 10th JUNE, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor and Staff left this place on Thursday for Poona.

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 27th ult: gives the substance of a communication from the Bengal Government to the Chamber of Commerce there, on the subject of Overland Communication by the Egyptian and Syrian Routes; and sets out the detail of the Government scheme, which pretty nearly tallies with what was published here some months ago. Our Calcutta brethren, in full reliance on the Government Notification, and on the exertions and arrangements of the Bombay Authorities, were in daily expectation of the March Mail by a *hired* vessel from the Red Sea, and of the April Mail by the *Hugh Lindsay*.—Ere this however they will have discovered what faith may be placed on the paper programmes of the Indian Authorities, in league with the Court of Directors.

The *Agra Uckhbar* of the 27th ult: states that the Plague was, by several accounts from the Westward, rapidly on the decline, and the violence of the disease abating in an equal degree. This favorable change had led to a relaxation of the severity of the sanitary regulations on the frontier cordon, and fourteen days had been fixed for Quarantine, instead of twenty as before.

Captain Burnes it appears had reached Bhawulpoor and had held a convocation of the principal Sirdars. Mr. Matheson an English Merchant, under instructions from Runjeet Singh, was to join him at Ahmedpoor, and proceed thence with him to Cabool.

The Madras Papers notify the arrival on the 26th ult. of the *George the Fourth*, in 87 days from the Land's End, bringing London papers to the 24th of February. The extracts given add nothing of importance to the intelligence received here, by the *Ann* and the *Malabar*. The House of Lords on the 23rd February, were occupied chiefly upon Petitions relating to the Poor Law Amendment act, and in a Committee on the Post office Contract Bill, after which Lord Langdale in a speech of great interest, as regards both the exposition of the law of Wills, and the details of the anomalies arising from its existing state, proposed the second reading of a Bill to remedy the evils, which as he observed affected the general welfare of the Community. The House received the proposition with great favour, and after two or three suggestions from Lords Abinger and Wynford, the Bill was read a second time. The House of Commons did not sit on the 22d February. A petition to the House of Commons by the merchants of London and the Underwriters and Subscribers to Lloyd's, for a repeal of the duty on Marine Insurances, had been resolved-upon, and had been numerously signed. The duty appears to operate most injuriously from the great decrease in the number of Insurances effected in England, although the ships and shipments, to and from the country, have increased in number and amount. It also appears that numerous insurances are now effected abroad, even at higher premiums than the rate of insurance in England.

Since writing the above we have received a *Madras Herald* Extra of the 29th ult., announcing the arrival there on the 27th ult., of the *Vansittart* from England 3d March, bringing London news and letters up to the 1st March, inclusive, and by the *Vanguard*, which arrived here yesterday, we have received a single number of the Atlas, of the 26th February, from both of which we have extracted.

Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, is mentioned as the successor to the late Bishop of Salisbury. The life of Louis Philippe appears to be exposed to continual danger: a mechanic of Paris. named Champion, was discovered by the Police constructing another infernal machine and gravely admitted his intention to have been to use it against the King's life. He was taken to prison, but contrived to commit suicide by strangling himself with his cravat.

The Madras papers convey the intelligence of the death of Colonel Passmore, and others by the upsetting of boats in the surf, in landing from the *Clairmont* and *George the 4th*.

The H. C. Cruizer *Amherst* which left Mangalore on the 18th ult: not having arrived, it is supposed that some accident must have happened to her. We understand that her bow-sprit was sprung before she left Bombay on her first trip to Mangalore, and though every means were taken to secure it, it is feared it may have been carried away in one of the late strong N. Westers, and that she has on that account been obliged to bear up for Trincomallee.

Many of our readers must, doubtless, recollect Mr. Davidson the traveller, who visited this Presidency during the government of Sir John Malcolm; and who, from his, appearance and manner, accompanied by a considerable share of general information, attracted attention, and was the object of speculation, as he came here *incognito*. He has now set out on a journey of discovery, to *Timbúctoo*, and was positively, to start from *Wad-num* on the 9th of December. The Royal Geographical Society have obtained this information, since the receipt of his letter dated there the 14th of July; from which an extract is published in Part II Vol. Sixth of their Journal. Accounts have been also received from Captain Alexander, who left the Cape the 22d September for the Orange river and *Damaras* country; and connected with scientific journeys, we may mention that a nautical Survey is about to be fitted out to explore the Northwest shore of Australia and Torres Straits.

A previous perusal of the article on Steam Navigation to India, in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* for January last, referred to by our Corespondent R. S, had led us to remark various strange and palpable mistakes as to matters of fact, which disfigure a dissertation of considerable interest, and on which much pains, combined with much information seem to have been otherwise bestowed. Among other errors there is one which has been noted by the *Madras Spectator*, and which, if it cannot be accounted for as a slip of the pen, is as complete a specimen of erudite ignorance as can well be met with. The words of the Reviewer are "We shall confine ourselves, for the purpose of "simplifying the argument, to the interval of the passage "between Bombay and Suez. With this object we detach, at "present, from the consideration, the subordinate inquiry "as to the most effectual mode of establishing a branch "Steam communication between Calcutta and Bengal, on "the Eastern side of the Indian Peninsula, and Bombay and "Madras on the Western." Whereat our Madras Cotemporary observes "Is this not lamentable! who can "find fault with any means Captain Grindlay may resort "to, to create interest in our wants and necessities, to excite the sympathies that may join in active measures to "relieve them, when we see the writers in such a work as "the *Foreign Quarterly Review* actually displaying so "careless an ignorance of India as to talk of Calcutta and "Bengal on the Eastern, and Madras and Bombay on "the western side of the Peninsula" Before however the writer can be found guilty of more than *crassa negligentia* in this instance, we think he is entitled to the benefit of what he has said in a preceding page. "The only impediment which exists in the way of navi"gating by Steam the whole way from Bombay, or Ma"dras and Calcutta, on the opposite sides of the Indian "Peninsula &c." and these sentences would betoken that the true geographical position of the three Presidencies was not altogether unknown to the learned Reviewer.

But his main offence in the eyes of our correspondent seems to be, the conclusion at which he has arrived as to the exaggerated difficulties of the passage to the Red Sea from hence, against the S. W. Monsoon. His conclusions however on th ispoint are based upon the evidence of 1834, before the House of Commons, and are not at all affected by, or connected with the errors to which we have adverted, and without entering on a wearisome recapitulation of the conflicting opinions then expressed, we may say that the public mind was by no means satisfied by the arguments of those, who advanced mere speculations hostile to an untried experiment. An opportunity however for testing this, at least to a certain extent, will present itself on the *Atalanta's* coming out of dock on the 15th inst. and it has been suggested to us, that a fair calculation as to the probability of her making her way to Mocha, might be drawn from despatching her at the commencement of the approaching monsoon, laden with her full complement of coal, and with instructions to shape her course, as if direct for the Red Sea, for three, four, or any other number of days, as might hereafter be decided upon, and that she should then return. The distance run, and the quantity of coal consumed on such an experimental trip, would be far more satisfactory data to go upon, than any demonstration on paper, of the possibility or impossibility of effecting the passage throughout. The expense we apprehend would be inconsiderable, and were it otherwise, it would be well bestowed on a necessary preliminary to the settlement and arrangement of any plans for the Red Sea Route, and in clearing up a moot point, which must sooner or later be set at rest.

The last Quarterly Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, that has been received in India, contains an account of the proceedings and report of the Council of the Society on a suggestion, submitted to the Committee of Correspondence, by Mr. Royle and the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, having for its object the formation of a Committee of Agriculture and Trade, in relation to the East. At the anniversary meeting of the members, held on the 7th of May last year, a resolution was also made to establish a separate section of the society, under the designation of the Commercial and Agricultural Section, conducted by the Council; but as the sum of two hundred pounds was necessary to enable the proposed committee to commence operations, a private subscription Fund was opened until permanent assistance could be obtained from government. We deem this a measure of the greatest importance, and the scheme deserving of support from the mercantile community of the three Presidencies, as it regards the introduction of new products into this country, and the improvement and extended culture of old ones. No fitter opportunity than the present can occur, for the Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of this Presidency, extending the sphere of its usefulness, by entering into a correspondence with the section of the Royal Asiatic Society above mentioned, and thus effecting an unity of operation, and obtaining an interchange of opinion, on the best means of increasing the commercial resources of the West of India.

The most important of the objects connected with the investigation and inquiries of the Commercial and Agricultural Section of the Royal Asiatic Society are the following:

"1st. To ascertain what articles, the produce of India now imported into England, are of inferior quality to those produced in other countries, to investigate the causes of the inferiority, and to explore and suggest the means of removing it. 2dly. To ascertain what articles now in demand in England, or likely to be used if furnished, but not yet generally forming part of our commerce with India, could be profitably provided in that country, or their place advantageously supplied by other things belonging to it; to take measures for making known in India the wants of England, and in England the capabilities of India; and to suggest and facilitate such experiments as may be necessary to determine the practibility of rendering the resources of the one country subservient to the exigence of the other. 3dly To ascertain what useful articles are produced in countries possessing climates, resembling those of the different parts of India which are not known to that country, and *vice versâ*; to consider the means of transplanting the productions and transferring the processes of one country to another, and to encourage and facilitate all useful interchanges of that nature. 4thly. With the above views, and for the sake of general knowledge and improvement, to consider how the statistics of Indian agriculture and arts (including climate, meteorology, geology, botany, and zoology,) may be most conveniently and economically ascertained and recorded; and to encourage and facilitate all inquiries directed to those objects."

In connexion with this subject, Mr. Royle's remarks on the Catalogue and Collection of articles found in the Bazars of India are so instructive and useful, as to be thought worthy of republication: and part of them will be therefore found in our present number. They embrace information on the subject of Cotton and Tobacco cultivation that deserves attention; and many curious facts are stated respecting the late rapid increase, in the quantities of certain articles now exported from this country, that were formerly little known in its markets. In the year 1792, a few maunds of *tack* were sent to Europe; but, in some years since, more than 20,000 maunds of this article have been exported from India. Ten bushels of *Linseed* from this country was imported into England in 1832, but nearly 10,000 in 1835. One mercantile firm is said to have realized a profit of £40,000 in a speculation of rape-seed, and iron has been brought here from Komptah (on the Malabar coast) and sold at 58 rupees per candy, while English iron only brought rupees 22½ per candy, and Swedish 48 to 49. If it should ever become an object to prepare the best opium for the Europe market, more attention must be paid to the particular soil in which the plant should be reared, and to the mode of collecting its juice. The preparation of the last for the China market is at the present time not so good as formerly or what it ought to be: the solubility and spissitude of the drug being chemically injured, on the one hand, by the addition of water, and its flavour spoiled, on the other, by the addition of oil, though particular attention is paid, by the Chinese, in selecting the article, to these three qualities.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD, EXTRA.—MAY 29.

Melancholy loss of life in the Madras Surf.—We regret to announce that on Saturday Evening between 5 and 6 o'clock a Mussulah Boat was upset in the Surf and an Officer belonging to the *George the 4th*, a brother of Mr. Phillips of the Civil Service, was unfortunately drowned. We are sorry to add that Mr. Phillips was on the Beach at the time and was an eye witness of the awful calamity.

Another fatal accident occurred yesterday morning for the particulars of which we are indebted to a Postscript of this day's *Circulator*.

"At a little before 6 o'clock this morning the Surf was moderate when Boats were allowed to go afloat—but within half an hour after, the Sea Breeze increased and the Surf was getting up—which (with observing that one or two Boats were captized) the Assistant Master Attendant very properly called the Boats to the Shore again—and happily this was done before 7 o'clock A. M., *without any accident*—But unfortunately some of the Boats which went off early in the morning were detained along-side of the different Ships in the Roads. altho' they had been recalled to the Shore, and did not return until near 10 o'clock—when the *Clairmont* anchored in the Roads—a Signal was hoisted on Board of this Ship for an Accommodation Boat just as one was returning, which went along-side and took Colonel Passmore, Capt. Dunbar and his Lady, Mr. Quieros, and a Servant of Colonel Passmore into the Boat, the Boat had passed the second Water Surf and was pulling for the Shore when she broached to, the Boatmen instantly jumped out of her. and left the Passengers in a Powerless Boat to contend with an approach Surf, the result was that the Boat capsised and was broken to pieces and the Gentleman and Lady were left swimming in the Surf—Boats and Cattamarans were fortwith ordered off to pick up the unfortunate Individuals and they succeeded in laying hold of the Captain of the Ship and his Lady (which latter had her nose cut) they were safely brought to the Shore and have since perfectly recovered.

"Colonel Passmore was picked up below Royapooram (after having been on the Water, about 15 Minutes), and although the Assistant Master Attendant got the aid of two Medical Gentlemen who used all means to heat the Body, it was too late—and Colonel Passmore is to be buried this Evening.—The Bodies of Mr. Quieros and a Native Servant have not yet been found."

Colonel PASSMORE was buried last evening with Military Honours in St. Mary's Burial Ground.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—MAY 27.

Government has communicated to the Chamber of Commerce the arrangements proposed by the local authorities at Bombay for bringing the monthly Mails from England up to September inclusive, alternately from the Gulph and the Red Sea; and as these arrangements have hitherto been partially made known to the public, we will now give the whole scheme.

The Mail of March, May, July and September are to be provided for as coming through Alexandria, the first by a vessel hired for the purpose; the second by the *Palinurus* now in the Red Sea; the third by the H. C. Brig *Euphrates*, remaining at Suez for that purpose; the fourth by the *Berinice* Steamer, which it is proposed to despatch from Bombay on the 18th August, to ensure her being at Suez by the end of Semtember. For the intermediate Mails of April, June and August, the Beyrout line of communication is to be tried; the *Hugh Lindsay* is expected to bring the first; the *Berenice* or *Atalanta* the second, leaving Bombay on the 18th or 20th June to ensure her being at Mohamerah by the 10th July; and for the third it is proposed to despatch the *Atalanta* on the 18th or 20th August.

The letter of Government gives the Merchants to understand that they are not to assume that the above scheme (which is still under consideration) will be adopted because it is communicated to them as recommended from Bombay; since the arrangements will depend upon the steamers being available at the periods named. As soon as it can be done, due notice will of course be given through the usual channel of the Gazette, to apprize the public of the opportunities that will be presented for the despatch of letters for Europe by the Steamers on the trips contemplated for them. In the mean time it is very gratifying to find this Government as well as that of Bombay (to whose superior local information the Supreme Government expresses itself desirous to leave the detail of these arrangements) so well disposed to employ the new Steamer in.

keeping up the communication with Egypt, as well as to give a fair trial to Col. Chesney's experiment.

The performance of a Suttee is happily become an event which we now seldom hear of in any part of India since the legal condemnation of the barbarous practice within the British territories. We read therefore with as much surprise as regret an account of a Suttee near Sattara, which we have copied from a Bombay paper. The Rajah is said to have used his influence in vain to divert the self-devoted victim from her purpose; but how is it that the influence of the British Government has not been exerted to induce that dependant prince) so we are justified in calling him, notwithstanding his high pretensions) to adopt a prohibitory law which humanity dictated here and which the Rajah himself appears in principle to approve? The Home Government is not content with having extinguished the African Slave trade as far as the British territories and British subjects are concerned: negociations are entered into with other powers to gain their concurreuce in putting down the trade altogether. Is there less reason or more difficulty to impress the petty princes of India with the propriety of lending their aid to put an end to public suicide and murder, and to protect deluded women from the cruel persuasions of heartless and fanatical advisers, or the effects of their own made despair under deep affliction?

We hear that Runjeet Sing has sent the whole of his force to Peshawur, retaining only 500 men as a body guard, with which he is proceeding there in person. This seems to confirm the report mentioned in the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Sikh army under Huri Sing has been beaten by the Affghans, with the loss of its leader.

We understand that authentic intelligence has been received from the Capital of Ava to the 24th April, to the effect that the Prince of Tharawadi has gained the entire ascendancy, and taken on himself the administration of the Kingdom. The Capital had been invested and taken by the Prince's force, and the revolution was complete; it appears to have been fortunately marked by an absence of bloody executions. Combining this with the intelligence that the Prince's flag was flying at Rangoon, it is clear that his authority is now very firmly and widely established.

The British Residency was safe and had been duly respected.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Extracted from the Madras Herald Extra 29th May, 1837.

London, February 27.

After being delayed by the weather three Mails due from France arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence from Madrid and the north of Spain. Of the expected forward movement by General Evans and the other Spanish Commanders there is, as yet, no account; but on the other hand it is reported that Cabrera had made an irruption into La Mancha. Though pursued by several corps of the Queen's troops this movement has caused considerable alarm in the open and indefensible towns.

It is said that the leading Members of the conservative party in the House of Lords have resolved to follow a different plan in opposition to the Irish Municipal Corporations bill from that which was adopted last Session. They do not intend it is alleged either to reject the bill or to alter it by amendments; but a motion is to be made to postpone the second reading for two months on the ground that their Lordship's would desire to have all the bills relative to Ireland on their table before deciding on any one of them.

Sir George Crewe, one of the Members for Derbyshire, who has always adhered to Tory politics was not in the House at the great division on Wednesday last. He has published a letter in which he apologizes for his absence, by saying that none of the arguments he had heard had eonvinced him that Municipal Corporations ought not to be given to Ireland, and that not wishing to vote against the party with whom he acted he withdrew before the division took place.

February 28.

Last night in the House of Commons Mr. Sergeant Jackson made a complaint against a paragraph in the Morning Chronicle in which he, Mr. Emerson Tennent and others, who voted against Sir William Molesworth's motion for abolishing the qualification required for Members of Parliament were severely attacked. It was stated that the Father of Mr. E. Tennent, who, he understood, had been a most respectable merchant, was merely a dealer in snuff and tobacco in Belfast and as for himself, that within a few weeks of his return for Bandon he had been an uncertified Bankrupt. The honorable and learned gentleman—entered into a long history of family transactions in which, after the death of his father it had been necessary to interfere for the protection of his brothers and sisters. The statement of facts was highly creditable to the honorable and learned Serjeant. On the recommendation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he refrained from making any motion to the House; but declared that he would by legal proceedings give the paper or the author of the paragraph an opportunity of justifying.

Nearly the whole of the night was occupied by the resumed debate on the Poor Law Amendment Act. It terminated by Mr. Walter withdrawing his motion, after which the amendment was agreed to without a division and a Committee appointed on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Lisbon Mail has arrived which sailed on the 21st. It has brought no intelligence of importance.

March 1.

The business of the House of Commons last night was not of a nature which requires any detail. In the House of Lords a motion was made by Viscount Melbourne for a select Committee to enquire into the Progress and operation of the new system of education adopted in Ireland. This motion gave rise to rather an interesting discussion on the much disputed questions and facts which naturally come to be considered when the method pursued by the Government in communicating elementary instruction in Ireland is the subject of debate. The Bishop of Exeter delivered an able speech. He vindicated the charges which he had formerly brought against the Education Commissioners and successfully repelled many attacks to which he had recently been exposed by the advocates of the system now maintained by Government in Ireland. The Arch Bishop of Dublin replied. The Earl of Wicklow supported the views of the Bishop of Exeter. He insisted that the Kildare Street Association was totally ineffectual as a system of general education since the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant, while the present system had been in operation for some years. It therefore appears impossible and his chief anxiety was now to make the system available for useful purposes. Lord Plunkett praised the speech of the Archbishop of Dublin and attacked that of the Bishop of Exeter in his usual plausable stile of oratory. Lords Fingal and Cloncurry said a few words in support of the motion. The former complained much of aspersions cast on the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy by the Bishop of Exeter.

We have heard nothing further of the intended forward movement by the combined, Force of Espartero, Evans and Sarsfield. There is a report, but merely on the authority of a Bayonne Letter, that Gomez has been shot in consequence of the Judgment of the Court martial to which his case was referred being given against him. It is said that Don Carlos ordered the Sentence to be carried into immediate execution. This story is however one which very much requires confirmation.

Several persons have lately been arrested in Paris on suspicion of being concerned in a plot with Meunier.

The Spectator, February 25

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The House of Commons has renewed its sanction of the policy of the present Ministers towards Ireland. The Tory Opposition have found no symptoms of reaction in Parliament. On the contrary, their own force has been diminished In the last session, Lord Francis Egerton moved an instruction to the Committee on the Municipal Bill, to abolish the Corporations, and substitute in the place thereof a centralized system, very agreeable to those who expected a speedy restoration to Dublin Castle, but insulting and Injurious to the Irish People. Lord Francis and his Tory allies were defeated on that occasion by a majority of 307 to 243.* On the present occasion, the same motion was renewed in the same terms by the same individual; and notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made during the recess to inflame the bigotry and excite the prejudices of the English,—notwithstanding the prevailing belief that we are on the eve of dissolution of Parliament, when every Member must be prepared to face his constituents or quit the field,—the Liberals triumphed by an augmented majority. After a three nights' debate, at three o'clock on Thursday morning the House divided; and there appeared—

For Justice to Ireland 322
For the Orange Tory system of Government 242

Majority for Justice 80

On comparing the two Division-lists we find little to remark, with few exceptions, they contain the same names this year as the last. The Liberals have gained sixteen, the Tories lost one. In the House of Commons, therefore, the reaction is on the right side; and the opposition must feel uncomfortable at the absence from the division of Sir George Crewe, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Blackstone, Mr. Wilson Patten, Sir Gerald Noel, Lord John Scott, and Sir Richard Vyvyan, all of whom were present at the discussion. The first four supported Lord Francis Egerton last year. Sir George Crewe has publicly declared that he repents of his vote on that occasion, and that though he will not give, he cannot refuse, to Ireland the benefit of free municipal institutions. The others also may be conscience stricken. We do not believe that the Tories will ever again muster so strong a minority on *this* question. Why should English gentlemen sacrifice themselves at the shrine of Orange ascendancy in Ireland? Formerly there was an excellent reason for upholding the Orangemen—though odious, they were powerful, and could dictate to the Government; but their glory is departed, and they have become a "miserable minority" without the power of "monopolizing." It is now unprofitable, and will soon become impracticable, to perpetrate injustice on their behalf. Wise therefore in their generation were Crewe and Company.

The greater portion of the debate was little else than a repetition of that which arose on the introduction of the bill, a fortnight before. Shaw. Jackson, Graham, and Emmerson Tennent, rung their changes on the appointment of Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Fogerty, and Mr. Cassidy; they were horrified at the atrocity of a fellow who fired a fowling-piece at a revenue-officer, *three quarters of a mile off*, and whom Lord Mulgrave released from gaol after a decent term of confinement; they could scarcely find words to express their indignation at the pardon of a party of peasants who committed an outrage on a certain Squire Armstrong's *ditch*, near Ballyoshaughnessy, or some such place, in Wexford. Lord Morpeth demolished this farrago of absurd charges against the Irish Government. He knocked them down one after another with perfect case; and it was amusing to observe the sanctimonious visage of Sergeant Jackson during the operation. This gentleman possesses extraordinary lungs, and a capacity that fits him for raking up outrages, fabricated by the "state of the country" Journalists for the edification of Orange squires; he seldom rises with out speaking for two hours or more; and when he sits down, it would puzzle the most attentive listener to recollect a single remark really bearing on the subject before the House. Yet this Jackson, noted for nothing but the persevering vigour and noisy ennuciation of his bigotry, is to be the Chief Justice of Ireland—when the Tories come back.

The two most valuable speeches which the long debate produced, were those of the Radical members for Liskeard and Bath, Mr. Charles Buller and Mr. Roebuck. They alone expounded the principles and demonstrated the policy of municipal institutions, and applied them to the case of Ireland. They alone brought philosophical truths and the results of experience to bear upon the question before the House. Mr. Roebuck hunted down, and dragged from its last hiding-place, the fallacy of the pretence that *religion* could be endangered by the Establishment of Corporations, and proved that nought but the *revenue* of the sinecure Church—and that only indirectly and at some distant time—could suffer diminution from contact with free institutions. It was therefore sheer hypocrisy to profess that the present struggle on the part of the Tories was for any thing but power and money. Sir Robert Peel was called upon to declare the principle on which *he* would conduct the government of Ireland. The present Ministers avowed their determination to give the Irish similar advantages to those enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen; would Sir Robert attempt to rule Ireland on a different principle? would he trust to Parliament for the means of carrying on the government by force? These were the pertinent questions put by Mr. Charles Buller—put distinctly and pointedly, but never distinctly answered.

Mr. Sheil delivered a speech of powerful personality. From the lateness of the hour, and the difficulty of conveying by mere words the combined effect of language, looks, emphasis, and pauses, it has been perfecrly reported: but the universal opinion is, that Mr. Sheil never before spoke with such cutting effect. He completely prostrated Lord Stanley by a quotation from one of that unhappy Lord's speeches on the Irish Reform Bill, the main scope of which was to prove the justice, wisdom, and necessity of putting Irishmen exactly on a par with Englishmen, in order to preserve the union of the two countries and the peace of the empire. Stanley—galled beyond his power of endurance, by the contrast with his former position, as the successful advocate of Liberal opinions, the triumphant Minister of Reform, charged Mr. Shiel, (who spoke after him) with making an attack when safe from reply. This was a mere petulant ebullition; for Lord Stanley knew, as Mr. Shiel told him, that he never had shrunk from assailing him when Lord Stanley *had* a right to reply. Besides, might not the same remark be applied to Lord Stanley by all whose previous speeches *he* replies to? Another of Mr. Sheils blows was dealt at Lord Lyndhurst; who, has a punishment for his sins, was sealed under the gallery, listening to the debate. Scarcely had Mr. Sheil uttered the word "alien," when the cheers from the Ministerial benches burst forth; continuing for several minutes, they became almost yells; and perhaps convinced Lord Lyndhurst for the first time of the extent of that vehement and intense indignation which his conduct has provoked.

Lord Francis Egerton spoke feebly. Lord Stanley with reckless violence: he had but one argument—Corporate Reform will work the overthrow of the Irish Church, and therefore the Irish shall not have it; you shall not force it from us; what we last year denied to justice, we will not now yield to clamour. These were Lord Stanley's words; and he spoke what he thought, though more than he intended to utter. He tried to shuffle out of the expression; but he bungled and failed in the attempt.

Lord Stanley received several severe hits from foes in the course of the debate, but the hardest came from his dearly-beloved "leader," Sir Robert Peel. After mouthing an ineffectual effort in behalf of the lacerated Lyndhurst, Peel threw his mantle over Stanley. "The cotton-spinner's son," with insolent condescension, patronized and protected the haughty heir of the house of Derby! He asked whether any Member occupied a more honourable position than his noble "friend"—that position being *under* Peel. This was the quintessence of self-complacent impertinence. To play second fiddle to Peel, is, in that gentleman's opinion, as honourable a "position" as any young nobleman of talent can aspire to. Possibly poor Stanley may have been flattering himself with the notion that he is in the same rank with Sir Plausible. If so, he is now undeceived—he must fall eastern, and Peel will cover him. The enviable plight of the noble renegade!

Peel pledged himself to the Church. It will be his first duty to maintain the Protestant ascendancy. On that point he spoke out. The Orangemen have him as fast as such a slippery creature can be held. The country has sufficient warning of what they must expect, should be again be Premier. So far from considering himself bound to carry out the principles of the Catholic Relief Bill, Sir Robert Peel declares that he supported that measure with a view to strengthen the Church; and that being now fully aware that it has proved an injury to the Church, he is under the deeper obligation to resist any further attempt to reduce her revenues or lessen her security. The test, therefore, by which every measure for Ireland is to be tried by the Tories, is, not whether it is just, or politic, or advantageous to the United Kingdom, but whether it will injure or benefit the Church Establishment. The Tory principle of Government is to provide for the Church (and what this means, Mr. Roebuck explained,) not for the happiness or wellfare of the People

Great is the exultation of the Downing Street journals at the result of Thursday's division. A defeat would certainly have been deadly; but as for the victory, *cui bono*? It does not secure the passing of the bill. The Lords will destroy this as they did the former one, without ceremony. One might suppose from the complacent chuckle of some people about the offices, that a majority in the Lords has been secured; also, "there's no such things!" The vote of Thursday morning proves that on good measures the Ministry is strong in the House of Commons: it does not prove that their Whig-*Tory* measures will cease to meet with opposition from the Radicals. On the contrary, if, in return for the support which Ministers received, they give opposition to the Ballot and other rational improvements much desired by honest Liberals, the disgust of the Independent Reformers will be rather augmented then diminished by the recollection, that on this "vital question" Ministers were sustained in the debate by Radical talent, and on the division by Radical votes.

The Irish discussion left scarcely time for the consideration of other matters; several of which are postponed; and among them the Ministerial plan for abolishing Church-rates, which now stands for Monday. In the mean while, Lord Melbourne has assured the Bishops, that he does not mean to take any thing from the revenue of the Church, while at the same he is sanguine that he shall satisfy the Dissenters. We shall see. Earl Fitzwilliam, who was in the House of Peers on Wednesday, (we wish he were there oftener) to present some petitions against the rates, declared his approval of a plan suggested by the Liberal Dr. Arnold of Rugby, for producing harmony between Churchmen and Dissenters. According to this project, the churches would be opened to all sects, to use at convenient times; and the cost of erection and repairs would be defrayed by a tax on land. Lord Fitzwilliam—bless his simple heart;—is also ready to make over the Church property in each parish to the largest sect in it. Very liberal and Christian like are both propositions, but exceedingiy strange in England—and from a Peer!

The *Moniteur* contradicts the report that the expedition to Africa had been put off. A terrific loss of life occurred at Bona on the 30th of January by the explosion of the powder-magazine. No fewer than 108 soldiers were rilled, and 192 wounded. A great part of the fortifications of the citadel were blown up. Several houses in the city were slightly damaged by the shock. It was conjectured that an Arab had made his way into the magazine and set fire to the powder, but there seems to be no evidence of this.

GLOBE.—FEBRUARY 27.

The party in opposition have not yet recovered from the stunning effect of the recent division. It came upon them so unexpectedly, in the very midst of their premature shouts of triumph, that they were for the moment quite silenced by the unexpected and unwelcome intelligence. Articles that had been written in anticipation of majority on the part of Ministers, so small as to have furnished a proof of their decreasing influence in the House, became altogether useless, and there was no ready excuse at hand to account for so entire a defeat. But it was not to be expected that the temporary silence thus produced should long continue, and accordingly the organs of the party, having recovered voice and recollection, are engaged in the effort to restore the broken confidence and re-animate the drooping spirits of their faction. Their tone, however, is sadly changed, and they show unequivocally how much they are themselves the dupes of the delusion they had attempted to spread, and how painful and depressing has been the process by which a knowledge of the real state of their party has been forced upen them.

The Conservatives have been taught the hollowness of those signs of reaction upon which they depended. At the first touch, the bubble which they have been so sedulously employed in blowing since September last has burst. The only wonder in truth, is, how those who were instrumental in blowing it, and who knew the materials of which it was composed, should have ever imagined that it could possess any degree of solidity. This self-deception reminds us of one of Captain Marryat's inimitable tales, in which a sailor, after detailing with inimitable gravity some most marvellous incident, is asked by his auditor, "Do you really expect me to believe this?" and he replies "I do not know how that may be, sir, but *I have told it so often that I believe it myself*." In the same manner the Conservatives, by constantly asserting that there was a real decided reaction in their favour, appear actually to have wrought upon themselves to believe at lost a statement which they had themselves originally invented, and the proof that no such reaction had taken place and the effect upon them of the most complete surprise. They have strained every nerve to gain the majority their side—Operative Conservative Associations—Protestant Associations—open and secret societies—have been organized for the purpose of working upon the masses, and leading the people to become active instruments in excluding themselves from a share in political rights. No engine that could be brought to bear upon the feelings or prejudices of the working classes, but has been unscrupulously employed; and so long as there appeared any posibility of producing the results at which they aimed, they could talk of nothing but the necessity of rousing the physical force of the country in defence of the institutions which they imagined to be in jeopardy, and to prevent any effort, legislative or otherwise, to procure any equalization of political privileges, or a removal of religious burthens. Now, however, that the failure of these efforts is no longer doubtful, and their party is suffering from the defection of its more honest and moderate members, they protest against the tyranny of the majority and deprecates any call upon the physical force of the empire. In this they are right; but it would have argued more for their wisdom had they made this discovery at an earlier period.

* The Lords' Amendments to the Bill were subsequently rejected by a majority of 83; the numbers being 324 and 238.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

The Russian Cabinet, to give itself in the eyes of Europe an appearance of impartiality in the question of the blockade of the coast of Circassia, has engaded underhand the Ottoman Porte to renounce all kind of commerce with the litoral of the Caucasus, It is in consequence of these steps that a firman has been published at Trebisond and in other parts of the Ottoman empire, to forbid the Turks having any relation, contraband, or petty commerce with these coasts. If any persons can doubt the immediate influence on Russia on this occasion, it would suffice to make them remark the pretext on which this firman rests; this pretext is to prevent the introduction of arms and contagious maladies into Circassia. Were the Cabinet of Petersburgh to take these precautions and make use of them to justify its blockade, this may be conceived; but what interest has the Sultan to prescribe the same measure to his subjects? What is the exportation of arms or the plague to him? This new act of submission of the Sultan to the will of Nicholas will not then be of any consequence in the eyes of the states not disposed to knowledge the absolute empire of Russia on the coasts of the Black Sea; and it is not the new firman of Mahmoud that can remove the difficulties raised by the capture of the Vixen.—*Courier Francais.*

GLOBE.—FEBRUARY 28.

The Tory exultation at Mr. White's having resolved on abandoning the defence of his seat for Longford has been of but short duration. A petition was presented last night by Mr. M. J. O'Connell (the member of Meath), from the free, holders of that county, paying to be allowed to defend the hon. gentleman's sea.. The petitioners have been ordered by the house to be admitted parties in the room of Luke White, Esq., according to the prayer of their petition.

Among the notices of motion given last night were the following by Mr. Hume: "That in future the fees now payable by members on taking their seats in this house be discontinued: March 1. By Mr. Dugdale: "To call the attention of the house to the depredations committed by persons employed by railroad, canal, and other public companies for the purpose of introducing some measure for the protection of the persons and property of his Mjesty's subjects during the time such public work are constructing, and to bring in a bill to effect the same!" March 2. By Lord John Russell: "Committee of the whole house on the affairs of Canada;" March 6. By Mr. Leader;" To move as an amendment on Lord J. Russell's motion, that the Legislative Council he made elective. By Mr. Pryme? "Committee of the whole house, to consider the expediency of reducing such duties on foreign commodities as give rise to extensive smuggling. especially those on tobacco and foreign spirits;" May 2. By Mr Ewart: "Address to the crown, for the appointment of a minister of education, annually to report to Parliament the state and prospects of the education of the people;" May 9; and by Mr. Pryme; "Bill to abolish grand juries in England and Wales;" May 11.

NO DISSOLUTION—NO RESIGNATION.—The division—we can state with confidence—has decided the question of dissolution. There will be none. Neither, we need not add, will there be any resignation. The Duke of Wellington's staff is, therefore, laid up in ordinary—and, alas! neither Shaw, Jackson, or Perceval are coming into office.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

MONEY MARKETS.

"CITY, *Twelve o'clock.*—It is the general impression in the City that the Bank have come to the determination of affording all possible assistance to the commercial interest; and although no one seems to understand how this is to be done efficiently, and at the same time with safety to themselves, the mere announcement of the fact has greately ten ed to lessen anxiety.

"The Consul Market is firm, the quotation for money being 89⅜ to ¾ and 90 to ⅛ for the Account. Exchequer Bills are lower, some sales having been made for the purpose of employing the money in discounts; the premium is 26 to 28.

"There is little to notice in the Foreign market. Spanish Active has been at 25¼ the quotations coming lower from Paris, but is now a shade better at 25⅜ to ½. There is no great disposition to exchange the dividend coupons for Treasury bills: they have been done at 47. Portuguese 5 per Cents, remain at 48¾ to 49¼. Dutch Stock has improved: the 2½ per cents. are 53 to ¼.

"There is nothing doing in Shares.

"*Two o'clock*—Consols for Account are at 90⅛ Exchequer Bills have declined to 26 to 28 prem. and India Bonds are 23 to 25. In the Foreign market there is little doing. Spanish Active Stock is 26, and the Passive 7¼. Portuguese 5 per Cents are at 48¾ to 49¼. Chilian Bonds have declined to 36, out other Stock is within a shade of former prices.

"Shares are in a great degree nominal. Great Western have fallen to 3 prem., and Southampton are 12½ dis. Canada Shares are 14 prem., and London and Westminster Bank are 1½ prem.

"Money continues in great demand to supply the wants of trade here, as well as in the manufacturing districts, which now begin to feel the pinch severely. It is also making a serious impression on the Stock Exchange where hitherto they appear to have escaped all inconvenience, whilst the rest of the monied interest have been suffering much anxiety and embarrasment, Under these circumstances we are glad to hear that the Bank have been affording assistance liberally in quarters where it was urgently required. Acts of this kind may in some measure at one for their past errors. Of course, after what is mentioned above, it cannot be expected that confidence is much restored, or that those parties who have large engagements afloat can sit down calmly without apprehension.

"The advices from America are satisfactory and cheering; the Yankees are bestirring themselves to reduce the large outstanding debts due by them to their correspondents here and for that purpose heavy shipments of specie (reported at about nine hundred thousand dollars) were being made at New York. This treasure will arrive very opportunely both for our merchants and for the Bank.

"New lons are to be raised by Portugal and Holland, but they will be negociated in Lisbon and Amsterdam, and consequently will not interfere with our Money Market.

"Railroad Shares continue to be pressed upon the market, but they find few bayers.—*Globe, March 1.*

GREAT DEBATE—DIVISION AND MAJORITY.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—This must carry conviction to the minds of the Tory party, in both Houses of Parliament, that there is no use in offering further factious resistance to a measure of justice and sound policy. Last year, when a similar resolution was proposed by Lord Francis Egerton, the ministerial majority, now eighty, was then only sixty-four. This, too, after all the boasting of

he Tories of their successes at elections since that period? he overwhelming defeat they sustained this morning ves, beyond a doubt, the growth of a strong reaction inst their vicious principles and their profligate proedings. After all the Conservative eating and drinking l speech-making of the last five months, the oration at lasgow, and the Orange gathering at Dublin included. still a House of Commons elected under Tory auspices, and called into existence by Sir Robert Peel himself, has again resolved, by a majority increased by nearly one-fourth, that his Majesty's reforming ministers are entitled to the support and confidence of the nation, and that their measures for the improvement of Ireland are just in principle and beneficial in tendency.

MORNING POST.—The actual decrease of the ministerial majority instead of sixteen was no more then six, the majority, on the 10th of June last year, for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments, having been eighty-six, and that of last night, substantially on the same question, being, eighty. The present division presents, then, a clear gain, although not a very considerable one, to the friends of the constitution. It is, we admit, less considerable than we had hoped, and as we have already said, it is much less considerable than we know our opponents to have expected. But the detection of this common miscalculation affords no just ground of mortification to one party or of triumph to the other. What is discovered by the division is no more than this, that too much had been allowed by the calculators on both sides for the influence of eloquence and argument upon the present House of Commons, and that too little had been allowed by the calculators on both sides for the influence of that dread of a dissolution which the leaders and whippers-in of the ministerial pack had laboured most assiduously to diffuse. The disposition of the House of Commons to maintain any existing administration in power will generally be in proportion to the number of members in that assembly who have reason to expect that they will be rejected by their constituents at the next general election. Now, independently of the direct menace of a dissolution, which we believe to have been unsparingly and unscrupulously employed by the subalterns of the ministerial host, Lord John Russell, the ministerial leader, intimated very significantly the same threat, when, on introducing the ministerial measure of Irish Corporation Reform, he declared that upon its success he and his colleagues in office had determined to stand or fall. And what has been the consequence of an intimation so interesting and persuasive to a large proportion of the members of the present Parliament? To increase the ministerial majority in favour of the vital measure? No. The influence of the menace insinuated by Lord John Russell, and fulminated by the inferior retainers of government, powerful as, no doubt, it has been has not been sufficiently powerful for this. But yet it has done much. It has prevented the ministerial majority from falling away, except in a very inconsiderable degree, notwithstanding every recent election has added to the strength of the Conservative party in the House of Commons; notwithstauding the sense of the country has thus plainly been proclaimed in opposition to the measures and principles of the administration; and notwithstanding a splendid succession of the most argumentative and triumphant orations that were ever addressed to any assembly upon any subject.

TIMES—Are the members, English, Scotch, and Irish, who voted with ministers last night, aware that, as Sir Robert Peel told the House, by the 5th article of the union, it is provided that the established church in England and in Ireland should be united in one indissoluble union, to remain in force for ever? But what becomes of this provision, if measures are to be passed by Parliament, the direct and inevitable tendency of which is to extirpate the very name of Protestantism in Ireland? It would be much the more manly course for the Whigs to come down to the House with an express proposal to repeal the union at once, than thus to lend their countenance and support to measures proposed by O'Connell for the ultimate achievement of that object, by the degrading process of yearly encroachments on the Protestant institutions of the country.—*Atlas, February* 26.

MR. SHEIL AND LORD LYNDHURST—AN INCIDENT OF WEDNESDAY'S DEBATE.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The course of the debate in the House of Commons last night was interrupted by a remarkable scene. The honourable and learned member for Tipperary, towards the conclusion of his brilliant speech, adverted to the influence under which Sir Robert Peel was hurried on in his mad policy with respect to Ireland. Out of that House (said Mr. Sheil) there was an individual possessed of towering abilities, to whom the right honourable baronet was unfortunately committed in his future political career. That individual had put upon record the principle upon which his party was determined to govern Ireland. Its inhabitants were to be treated as "aliens." Scarcely had the honourable and learned member pronounced the word, when a deafening and unanimous shout broke from the ministerial benches. Members rose from their seats in the body of the House, others leaned over the galleries, and all fixed their eyes upon Baron Lyndhurst, who occupied a conspicuous position under the strangers' gallery. The shout was prolonged and renewed several times, creating an unusual degree of excitement, not only amongst the members, but also amongst the strangers in and under the gallery. There sat the noble lord, with folded arms, while his sentence of condemnation was ringiug in his ears. It was not the censure of the sixty or seventy representatives of the country whose inhabitants he had so grossly maligned, but the resolute and unanimous denunciation of one of the largest majorities ever assembled within the walls of Parliament.

TIMES.—Can this be true? We sincerely hope not. For, if it be, what will the world, properly understood, say of such a proceeding? Tell the Germans, tell the French, tell all men who, brave in war, admire and appreciate the accomplishments that adorn the repose of peace, that Lord Lyndhurst was present in the House of Commons a guest, supposed to enjoy the protection and the hospitality of the people that hooted him; that the man so hooted greatly distinguished himself in learning the arts at one of the first universities in the world; that called to the bar, he raised himself to its head by his unaided talents and acquirements; that he has been twice Lord High Chancellor, and that the prejudice which declares that a lawyer from the common law bar can never be a good chancellor—a prejudice that had previously been thought insuperable—was utterly overcome in Lord Lyndhurst's case, and that by universal consent he was admitted to be an admirable equity judge; that the finger of the entire profession points to him as the fittest man for learning, experience, and accomplishments, to preside over the bench;—tell them all this, and tell them farther, that because Lord Lyndhurst said, not as it is falsely asserted of the Irish nation, but of those persons who call British men "foreigners," "invaders," and "sassenaghs," that they the calumniators, were themselves as "aliens,"—a *majority* of an assembly, proud of its gentility.—civilized,—decent,—ordinarily well-conducted,—actually hooted at him under their own roof, where he sat almost as their guest;—tell them this, and hear what character *they* will give of the House of Commons. It is enough to scorch with the burning blush of shame every man removed from the condition of a savage.—*Ibid*

THE REGICIDE-MANIA IN FRANCE—ROYAL RIGHT OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

It is doubtfful whether the murderous insanity tha eems almost epidemic in France, is not promoted by tht *tat* given to cases like this. In truth, the course to be pursued by the King of the French, in justice to his people, as well as to himself, seems to point to a preventive policy, very nicely, if at all, distinguished from oriental despotism. It is very well to say that all men are entitled to popular government: but we can answer such fallacious cant by saying that all men are entitled to the safety of their lives; and, as between rights of unequal obligation, the highest must properly avail, he whose life is in danger from the exercise of popular rights by others, is entitled to suppress those popular rights if he can. Nor were it less for the advantage of France, than for the King's safety, that the people should submit to a temporary privation of liberty, until at least the assassins are rooted out. The mind cannot imagine a national misfortune greater to the French people, than the loss of their present monarch by the stroke of an assassin. Either a return to Republicanism, or a return to the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty, would be that worst of revolutions, as Mr. Fox has called it, "a restoration," while it would draw upon France the jealous and therefore cruel, indignation of all Europe.—*Standard.*

PARLIAMENT AND THE ELECTIONS.

The Anglesea election commenced on Friday week. The show of hands was in favour of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Meyrick; Mr. Stanley demanded a poll, and at the close of the first day (Monday) he headed Mr. Meyrick by 111 votes. On Tuesday the election closed, when the state of the poll was—Stanley, 693; Meyrick, 586: majority, 107.

The Dungarvon election closed in the return of Mr. Power (son-in-law of Mr. Sheil), and in the defeat of Mr. Galway. The votes for the former were 281, for the latter 164; majority for Mr. Power, 117. Mr. Galway threatens to petition. This election was the ninth which has taken place in that borough since the King's accession and seven of these have been contested.

Dr Bowring is confined to his bed by indisposition.

Sir J. Graham is to come in on the Lowther interest for Westmoreland if Cumberland reject him.

The Carlow election has ended in the return of Mr. Vigors. The defeated candidate will petition against the return, the majority being only 84.

The *Invernes Courier* says that J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., will accept a government abroad, and vacate his seat for Ross and Cromarty.

The Hon. Francis Scott was canvassing the electors in the market-place of Hawick some days ago, when he was attacked by a mob, beaten with stones, and compelled to retreat with his supporters into the Tower inn.

Mr. Bailey having been formerly invited to succeed Mr. Buckingham at Sheffield, has as formally declined the honour. Mr. H. Walker as the Conservative, and Colonel Torrens as the Liberal candidate, have been named.

On Tuesday E. Farrand, of Hale Hall, Norfolk, Esq., was duly elected member for Stafford. He was unopposed.

Rumours of a general election are rife in the political circles. At all events, it cannot be very far distant.—*Atlas, Feb.* 26.

EXAMINER—FEBRUARY, 12.

There is before us a table for all Ireland, of offences "reported to the Constabulary Office as having occured during the month of December 1836." The return (which is signed "J. S. Kennedy, Inspector-General") gives also the offences reported in the corresponding month of the preceeding year. We extract the offences of a violent and insurrectionary character, to show the decline of ferocious and lawless habits:—

Offences	*December* 1835.	*December* 1836.
Assault on Police....	19	6
Aggravated Assaults..	141	90
Common Assaults.....	854	144
Cutting and Maiming..	11	3
Robbery of Arms ...	38	19
Appearing Armed.....	19	6
Riots	89	18
Threatening Notices...	49	24
Attacking Houses.....	77	10
Resistance to Legal Process	90	3
Illegal Meetings.....	13	1

The reader will particularly remark in this table the astonishing decrease under the heads of assaults, riots, attacking houses, and resistance to legal process. The Government that has effected the mighty change in the state of Ireland, of which the foregoing facts are such striking evidence, challenges the support of men of all classes. But it is asked, "What reforms have been effected by this Government?" The question has been answered. We have shown the best of all reforms, that of the state of society—of the manners of the people; the decrease of crime; the growth of order. These reforms, however, are but the effect of others; they flow from a reformed administration of justice; from a reformed distribution of patronage; in a word, from a general reformation in the mode of administering the affairs of the country.—*Ireland under Lord Mulgrave.*

NEGLECT OF MALTHUS.—In saying "Malthus thus alone escaped their judging eye," there is no exception to be made in respect of any bishop that we ever heard of With regard to great men and governments: Lord Liverpool had an aversion for political-economy clergymen. We should like to know, notwithstanding, to what class of men on the face of the earth a knowledge of political economy can be more necessary than to the men who by their office are the most usual distributors of public charity, and the appointed teachers of the poor. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Holland, we believe, did every thing in their power. But the fact is not the less painful. To the discouragement of great abilities, virtuously employed, and to the discredit of his country, Mr. Malthus, at the age of seventy, died, having never held any thing in the Church, except some small family preferment. Were it not that it would seem to contradict its serene expression, we have often thought of writing under Linnell's admirable portrait of him, "Ingrata Patria." When we look at the nature of the pretensions in favour of which claims like those of Mr. Malthus were, in point of fact, postponed, what are we to think of the destiny which overhangs the Church, and of the effrontery which continues to contend, that cathedral stalls and unequal livings must be kept up as the rewards of literary merit? If it is persevered in, it must hasten the reformation of the remaining inequalities in the distribution of church property. An abuse of this nature is an evil which they that run can read; it is therefore the specific kind of evil which brings establishments to an untimely end. Paley put a question concerning Church property fifty years ago. "To those who have the management of such matters I submit this question; whether the impoverishment of the fund, by converting the best share of it into *annuities* for the gay and illiterate youth of great families, threatens not to starve and stifle the little clericle merit that is left amongst us?" (Moral Philosophy.) Paley asked the question. How was he answered? By neglect. The Church of England must be supposed to be either indifferent to clerical merit, or to be well assured that the clerical merit which it has is of a kind that can neither be starved nor stifled by human means. Otherwise it never could have expected it to survive the last half century of Suttons and Tomlines, Sparkes and Fishers.—*Edinburgh Review.*

COUNTRY AND CHURCH RATES.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the householders, of St. James. Westminster, convened by order of vestry, was lately held for the purpose of taking into consideration a petition to both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the above rates, the Honourable Frederick Byng, senior churchwarden, was in the chair. After resolutions complaining of the operation of county rates, and directing the preparation of a petition to Parliament in favor of the bill, to be laid before it for their better regulation, the following resolution, interesting from the fact it discloses, was moved by Mr. Maul, and seconded by the Marquis of Clanricarde.—"That this meeting records with unfeigned satisfaction the important fact, that no church-rates have been levied in this parish during the last four years, and that this relief from an obnoxious impost has been accomplished by the parochial authorities, without the slightest inconvenience or pecuniary sacrifice on the part of such of the inhabitants as belong to the established Church."

SIR ROBERT AND THE GENERATION OF INJUSTICE.

The part about to be played by Sir Robert Peel has been the nine days' wonder. His speech at Glasgow was decidedly ultra Tory, but between the 13th and the 31st ult. a trimmer in the *Edinburgh Review* had expressed surprise that Sir Robert had not made signals for a coalition, and on the first night of the Session his show of moderation seemed preparatory for some such turn. The Tories certainly expected a motion for an amendment on that part ot the Address relating to the affairs of Spain, and Sir Robert's acknowledgment of the force of the treaty, and his avowal of satisfaction at the success of the gallant men engaged in co-operation with the Queen's troops, came upon the Tories with the effect of a most disagreeable surprise. The *Times* instantly began to set forth the conveniences and the graces of coalitions. The *John Bull*, always faithful to its bad party, expressed a charitable hope that the passage which Sir Robert had thrice repeated, twice in one speech, and again the next night in reply to a question from Mr. Maclean, was misreported. The Ultras marking these appearances, shook their heads, and pretty plainly intimated their apprehensions that Sir Robert Peel was going to throw them over the bridge again, as he did in 1829. They retain as lively a recollection of that time as *Mrs Hardcastle*, in the play, does of the taste of horsepond, in which she was upset by the manæuvring *Tony*, and they appear aghast whenever Sir Robert steps aside from the crooked path of faction. It is evidently their uncomfortable belief that the moment he has the opportunity of playing a separate game he will do so, and throw them aside as carelessly as an old pack of cards which have been shuffled and dealt with till they are no longer usable. They feel reasonably enough that they have no sure hold of a man who has once abandoned his principles and welcomed infamy. Having once acted against his convictions, upon the plea of necessity, they perceive that the same ground is always available for his evasion, and what is there to check or scare him, having before dared the odium of apostacy, buffeted the worst storm of reproach that was ever raised against a public man, and surmounted it, They cannot fail to observe that the facility with which he obtained his pardon—the short interval after which voices raised in the fiercest exertion were turned again to praise—the rapid reconciliation after the deadly schism—are all experiences encouraging any other turn of the same kind as that of '29. Sir Robert Peel has been made to feel in the strongest way that he is indispensable to the Tory party. The fact that he was the acknowledged chief of the Ultras two years after he was accused of betraying them, cast out of Oxford, and covered with the foulest opprobrium, must be enough to satisfy him that, according to the homely saying, his bread is buttered on both sides, the penal consequences of making a sacrifice compatible with the possession of office ceasing when office is lost. So much indeed the favourite of fortune is Sir Robert Peel, that necessity itself lays indulgent hands on him—if it severed him from principle and friends it smoothed the seat of office and kindly settled him down in place, and when thrown from power necessity again made those whom he had alienated and exasperated when in office, his loudest eulogists, his followers, his supporters. Bearing in mind these things, the Tories cannot suppose that the consequences of inconstancy are very terrible in the eyes of Sir Robert Peel, who may have his dalliance with liberality for the sweets of power one hour, and be sure of his reception by old bigotry whenever he is forced back into her withered arms. Hence it is that the party are in alarm, and in apprehension of betrayal whenever their leader pursues a course conciliatory to opponents.

What Sir Robert Peel may have had in contemplation when he disappointed Tory expectation, on the night of the Address, must now be left to conjecture; certain it is, that if he then entertained any hope of a coalition of the loose and pliant men of all parties, he has discovered that the thing would be too odious to be practicable, and upon the Irish Municipal Reform question he has manifested unmitigated Toryism.

That the coalition advocated by the *Times* is impossible we may very safely conclude; but from the eagerness with which the straw was snatched at, we may be quite sure that the practical members of the party knew it to be out of its depth. Indeed we are, on second thoughts, disposed to give the writer in the *Edinburgh Review* credit for a very deep stratagem, in having produced an exposure of the weakuess of the Tories by throwing out the hint of coalition. The grapes are now sour, no doubt, but the eagerness with which the fox in the *Times* jumped at them denoted the appetite and the state of want.

We have often acknowledged that Sir Robert Peel is the greatest of all Reformers by the method of recoil. His modes of defence have proved more fatal than the best directed attacks. He is unquestionably the *Marplot* of the Tories.

The Irish Church might have appeared to vulgar eyes sufficiently obnoxious to the people, but Sir Robert Peel has hit upon a happy expedient for fixing upon it a new odium. He opposes the proposed reform of corporations on the express ground of danger to the Irish Church. In his peculiar judgment the grievance of the Protestant Establishment in the Catholic country was not of itself enough, and it must be made the direct cause of anot her grievance. Lest the imposition of a Church of another faith should not be galling enough to Irishmen, they are distinctly told that, because that yoke is fixed upon them, they cannot be allowed the municipal privileges possessed by their fellow citizens of England and Scotland. "Believing, as I do," says Sir Robert Peel, "that giving such vast power to these new corporations would endanger that Church, I consider myself bound to oppose the proposition." A new exaction is here made on the part of the Church—it takes away the rights of the people, it strips them of corporate privileges, not by the tithe, but by the gross. Its safety does not consist with the organization for advancing the people in civilization. Its jealousies require their political emasculation. Its demands are not confined to support from a people holding no communion with it, it requires their impotence as well as their tribute. It says, through the mouth of its champion, "As you groan "under the injustice of this Establishment, you must be "kept powerless and barbarous. You complain of it as "a yoke, as a sign of subjection—you allege that it is in "great part without any religious office, without commu- "nicants, and that it takes its tithes from the Catholic "without even rendering service to the Protestant; well, "all these are reasons why you, having this alien and this "sinecure religious establishment, should not have those "municipalities which are the schools of citizens."

Observe how the argument of Sir Robert Peel points the last hatred of the Irish nation agaiust the Church. Mark how it makes it the foster-parent of every wrong to the people. See how the extortion involves the privation of rights. As around a fortress the ground is kept bare and open, lest cover for attack should exist, so popular privileges are to be hewn down, every tree of liberty uprooted, that this bellicose Church may see its security in the nakedness all around it.

What a generation of injustice is this—in how direct a line, according to the showing of Sir Robert Peel, one great wrong begets another. Corporations for the use and benefit of the Catholics are not to exist, because a Church not for their use and benefit does exist. The Irish people are not to have one institution in common with England, and peculiarly suited to their wants, because they have another institution in common with England which is only an offence to them.

Let Sir Robert Peel's words be written on the Church of every town in Ireland desiring municipal privileges—let its very stones be made to cry out to the people, that power is denied them because the grievance of supporting a Church of another faith is inflicted on them. Most wise and eminent indeed is the Statesman who has so distinctly denied this sequence of injustice. Sorely as the Church Establishment was pressed before, Sir Robert Peel has now placed it in the front of the battle, and put behind it, as to be reached only through its overthrow, the rights which the people of Ireland are most manifestly entitled to, and most eager to obtain.

It seemed, before the speech of Sir Robert Peel, that the position of the Irish Church could not be worse; but, with matchless ingenuity, he has fastened upon it a new oduium—nailed upon its door the notice, that because it exists, the people of Ireland shall not advance in power and civilization. Again we say—eminent Statesman!

"Those," says the philosophic Tocqueville, "who dread the license of the mob, and those who fear the rule of absolute power, ought alike to desire the progressive growth of provincial liberties," but what, argues Sir Robert Peel, are the checks to the license of the mob, and arbitrary power, what is the progress of civilization, what the cultivation of the moral strength of a people, compared with the safety of an Establishment incompatible with all these blessings?

The decision, whether one monstrous wrong is to justify another, turns, as Sir John Hobhouse has so clearly and forcibly stated, upon the issue of the great contest now pending:—

"The question is this: shall this country be governed by a majority of the House of Lords against a majority of the House of Commons, or shall it be governed by a majority of the House of Commons against a majority of the House of Lords? Does the right hon. gent. mean to govern by a majority of the House of Lords against a majority of the House of Commons? I quote his own words: he has said he could not. I have his recorded phrase about me. The right hon. baronet said he would not do it, and he did do it afterwards. He decried the practice, and he afterwards gave us a notable instance of his falling into it himself. That right hon. baronet did say that it was to a majority of this House he intended to appeal. It is to that majority I appeal—to a Parliament collected by himself and under his own auspices; collected, I will not say, under what pretences, for I do not wish to lower any one in his own estimation and that of others. But the Parliament I appeal to is, in the common acceptation, his own, and from that Parliament it would be hardly fair and I trust that, if tried, it would not be safe, for him to appeal. Our majority upon this question is 85. Are we to be controlled by a majority of the other House of Parliament?"—*Examiner, Feb.* 12.

MR. ROYLE ON THE PRODUCTIONS OF INDIA

(*From the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for Oct.* 1836.)

The subject will perhaps, be best introduced by your being informed how it first attracted my own attention; as I am in hopes, when you learn that it is in consequence of the information I obtained by attending to the suggestions of others that I make the present proposal, you will be induced to think more favourably of the probable results of its adoption by yourselves. I was written to, at first privately and afterwards officially through Dr. Wallich, by my late friend, Dr. John Adam, then Secretary to the Medical Board of Bengal, to turn my attention to the *materia medica* of India, in order to ascertain whether the public service might not be rendered less dependent upon the supplies from Europe either by substituting articles indigenous in the country or cultivating exotics in the most suitable climates of the plains and mountains of Northern India.

The subject proposed was sufficiently extensive, and the means of investigation apparently but limited Dr. Fleming's valuable *Catalogue of Medicinal Plants and Drugs* contained but a small portion of those enumerated in the Persian catalogue called *Ulfaz Udwiyeh*, translated by Mr. Gladwin; and Sir Whitelaw Ainslie's extensive and very valuable work on the *materia medica* of India, having been compiled in the Peninsula, it was doubtful whether the same articles were procurable in the north as in the south, and, if so procurable by what mean they were to be obtained, as there was reason for thinking that the same names were not always applied to the same things. I, therefore, had recourse of the native works on this subject which, I learned were both numerous and comprehensive.* But here the difficulties were still greater; for it was impossible to ascertain, with precision, what was generally described under an Arabic name, though assisted by its synonymes in Persian, Hindee, and frequently metamorphosed Greek, as well as by a comparison with other articles, which, unfortunately, were in general as little known as those they were intended to elucidate.

In this dilemma, the only resource was to get acquainted with things, in order to have an idea of the import of words. I, therefore, directed specimens of every article in the bazars to be brought me whether found wild in the country, or the produce of agriculture—whether the result of home manufacture or of foreign commerce—whether of the animal, the vegetable or mineral kingdom—whether useful as food or as medicine. or employed in any of the numerous acts which minister to the wants or comforts of man. I determined as these were bronght me I would make a Catalogue of the whole with their various synonymes, inserting whenever it was possible their natural history and English names so as to connect the knowe ledge of the west with the products of the east. It will require little to convince the Society, that when I commenced I was perfectly unconscious of the nature of the task I had undertaken, or the extent of the labour I had voluntarily incurred. That this was not of a trifling nature will be evident by merely examining my Catalogue of articles described in Persian words many of which I was of course unable to obtain.

Such was the origin of this collection in the remote station of Saharunpore, one thousand miles north-west from Calcutta, and almost the last of our stations in that direction. It was added to at Delhi and Agra as well as in my progress down the river at Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares Patna, and completed as much as time would allow during my short stay in Calcutta.

In coming before you, therefore, I cannot regret either the labour or time which both this Catalogue and Collection have cost as they give me the advantage of recom-

* *Mukhzun-ul-Udwiyeh, Toohfut-ul-Mumineen, Ikhtiárát Budia*, and the *Taleef Shereef*. The last has been translated by Mr. Playfair, Surperintending Surgeon, Bengal Service.

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mending you, to do only that which I myself have done, and of shewing you, that if a single individual, with no exclusive attention to the subject, but while his time was fully occupied with medical duties and the investigation of the natural history of the country, has been able to bring together so many articles from one part only of India what may be expected from the attention of the Society, when turned to the three presidencies, as well as to other part of Asia? It was to shew you, that there is nothing visionary in this project; to convince you of the extent of field of investigation; to speak to your eyes, while Mr. Mackenzie satisfied your understandings; that the Collection has been laid open for your inspection and not be assureds for the purposes of display.

This is neither the time nor place for shewing the resnlts which have been obtained with respect to the extent and resources of the Indian *materia medica*. It will be enough at present to state that they seemed sufficiently satisfactory to the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, to induce them to adopt my suggestion of forming a museum for themselves of the articles in use as medicines by the natives of India; a resolution upon which, I believe they are now acting.

It will, perhaps, be objected—and nothing is ever proposed to which objections are not made—that the majority of articles here exhibited are probably of little value. This may possibly be true; but I am very certain, that among them there are many very energetic as medicines, and others valuable in some of the most useful arts. Indeed, it would be extraordinary if it were not so, considering the perfection of many of these arts in so early civilised a nation as the Hindus; where, from the processes being as simple as they are effectual, we may infer the intrinsic goodness of the materials which are employed.

Of this we shall be better able to judge when the more remarkable substances are subjected to examination, which may be done with greater facility than is at present apparent either by taking them according to their uses as food or medicines, or their employment in the several arts; or, if we choose, by arranging them under the several heads of woods, barks, roots, seeds, &c.; or, preferably, according to their chemical nature, whether this be fecula, fit for food, as that afforded by the several cultivated grains, of which nowhere is the variety greater than in India; or in stems, as the sago-palms; or in the curcuma or arrow-root of India, yam, sweet potato, or salep, arum; saccharine principle, as in the sugar-cane and palm-resins, resins, varnishes, oils, either fixed or volatile, with fatty substances, as that yielded by the phulwa (*Bassia butyracea*) of Almora; together with the vegetable acids, as citric and tartaric; or the alkalies, as pearlash and barilla. If we want fibre fit, from its tenacity, for rope-making, we shall find a multiplicity of substitutes for the hemp, and, indeed, the hemp itself. If we want astringents for tanning, we shall find no lack of barks, woods, and berries, with the required properties. If we desire to aid the dyer with fresh tints in varying our ever-changing manufactures, those who have witnessed the rich colouring and gay variety of an Indian festival or Hindu bathing ghaut, will require only their recollections to assure them, that nature is not less bountiful in the east than elsewhere. If we add to these an examination of the several ores of the metals, as iron, copper, and lead, together with the varieties of coal which we know to abound in India, and without alluding to the digging for diamonds, or the washing for gold, which would look more specious on paper than prove profitable in speculation, we shall find that some new mineral is yearly added to the list of Indian productions; as, magnesia at Madras, alum in Nepal, and manganese at Ajmer: while we have yet to consider many valuable products from the animal kingdom, as hides, horns, elephants' teeth, wax, musk, &c., it might almost be said, that India is yet a region of unexplored mines in all the kingdoms of nature. In inviting you, therefore, to explore so fair a field, I do so with the utmost confidence, that, if the vigour of our proceedings be at all commensurate with the variety of products, many years will not elapse before we have to congratulate on the result of proceedings. If, while making the above classification, we were to arrange in the same way those substances which now form the commerce of the world, and place them in columns paralled to those which these bear to the whole; and, ascertaining where who had an opponent to rival, or a blank to fill up, obtain, with a knowledge of its present resourees, an idea of the future prospects of India.

Among the articles alluded to, I know we shall find many that are sufficiently well known, and which would require no further notice as first except that of ascertaining the names by which they may be obtained in different part, of India as well as the parts of the country where they are severally produced. Of others, which are less known or which might be sent us with their Indian names and uses, we should ascertain their natural history name; and when of a nature to require it, have subjected to analysis by men of science, which would determine whether they were not analogous to something already in use from other parts of the world. Finaly, we might have their properties as fitting them for different trades and manufactures, reported on by practical men. Occupying by character, a high position in society forming by local position, a link that was much wanted in the communication with the East, I think, that by depositing in your museum specimens of such articles as were approved, incorporating in some easily accessible publication the information you obtained, as well as concentrating that which is at present diffused either in published works, or in the records of the East India House, you would not fail to attract the attention of the merchant and the better-informed planter of the East While you informed the one what he could procure, you would teach the other both how and what he should produce; thus increasing the comforts and resources of the natives of India, you would, at the same time, give an impulse to both their internal and external commerce.

That there is nothing chimerical in this expectation, I think we may be convinced by looking to the rise and progress of the trade in indigo, opinion, silk, &c. The *lac* also, which, though long known to the natives, and described in their book, we find Mr. Brown, resident at Cossimbazar, stating, in 1792, that if "the board shall think proper to send a few maunds of *lack* to Europe, it can be procured in Calcutta." *Orient. Report*, ii. p. 530. The annual consumption in England is now estimated at 600,000 lbs.; in some years, upwards of 20,000 maunds have been exported from India of the lac and its resin. This, the *shell lac* of commerce, was, actually, at one time, charged four times the duty laid upon the article of which it is only the refuse. (*Macullock's Com. Dict.*) For a long time "it was neatly useless, and sold for 25*s.* to 30*s.* per cent; but a cheap menstruum having been discovered for its solution, it entered into the fabric of hats, and rose to 10*l.* and 11*l.* per cwt. It now continues in constant demand, and the price is about 6*l.* or 7*l.* per cwt. Catechu, also (the *terra jepanica* of commerce), was so much neglected from want of knowing its properties, that the price was as low as 2*s* per cwt. Some enterprising individual discovered its uses in dyeing a peculiar brown upon cotton, and the price rose to 7*l.* per cwt. The quantity imported then became larger: the price fell to 12*s* to 14*s.* per cwt. But a patent has been obtained to make use of it in tanning, and the price is very steady ar 40*s.* per cwt. Bengal safflower is another great article of commerce; ten years since Turkey safflower was only known and how the East Indian alone commands the ma;ket."* (Private letter from an esteemed). friend who has authenticared the information by consulting with the brokers). Rapesed, also or, at least, an oil-seed so analogous as to pass for it in the London market, and belonging to the same tribe of *Cruciferæ*, has been, of late, imported in such large quantities, as I am informed bn Mr. Mackenzie, to have yielded to one house a profit of 40,000l. Flax, or linseed, till lately unknown as an Indian export, but for whico a higher price is now given than for that from Russia; of the Indian, I am informed by Colonel Sykes, ten bushels were imported in 1832; 2163, in 1833; 2826, in 1834; and nearly 10,000 tons in 1835. Some kinds of Indian iron have long been famed, and specimens lately brought from the Peninsulus were highly approved of by the manufacturers at Sheffield; but I was litrle prepared for any being of so superior a quality as is implied in the following extract obtained from the best authority;—"Bombay, 9th Nov. 1835. (Intelligence received by the steamer, Hugh Lindsay). A small quantity of iron manufactured in this country (India) has been brought here from Komptah (on the Malaba. coast), and rupees 59 per candy (746⅔lbs.) have been refused for it, while at this date, English iron was selling at rupees 22½ per candy, and Swedish, at rupees 49 per candy."

Considering the recent progress of these articles, there is nothing improbable in supposing that many more may be added to the Indian list of exports, especially when we see the true hemp-plant abundant in the plains and mountains of N. India. and used in the latter for the manufacture of sackcloth and ropes for crossing their rivers. Is it not probable that some enterprising individual will ascertain whether it cannot be manufactured at as cheap a rate as the *sunn*, which is now cultivated for the purpose, but yet so inferier in strenght? If we look to the commercial history of rhubarb, we find that the best, though produced in Tartary and Tibet, traverses all Asia, to be sold in Europe under the names of Turkey and Russian; while the Siberian frontier-frontier-town of Kiakhta is twice as far, even from the Eastern limits of the true rhubarb countey, as are the British territories in Upper Assam; while there is very good rhubarb within the Himalayas, and some of very excellent quality near its frontiers: is it not reasonable, therefore, to suppose that India may soon export some of the superior, instead of only the inferior, kinds of this drug? The recent extension in the uses, and, consequently, commerce, of caoutchouc. induces a hope that advantage will now be taken of the suggestions of Dr. Roxburgh, in his account of the caoutchouc of *Ficus elastica* and other plants (*Fl. Ind* iii. p. 544), as has already been done with respect to that of *Urceola elastica*; and, that as shell-lac, caoutchoue, flax, and rape-seed, have so recently become extensive articles of export, so it will be with other resains, more astringents, and not a few oil-seeds.

Such have long been my opinions respecting the importance of an extended examination of the products of the East; but, it way only after an accidenial conversation with the Right Hon. Holt Mackedzie, than whom no one knows better the wants and capabilities of India, that I was induced, in the letter from which extracts have been read, to add to Mr. Mackenzie's proposal of an agricultural committee, mine of an examination, and the formation, of a museum of Indian psoducts, otherwtse it is probable, that fully as my time is occupied, the Society might never have heard of this proposal.*

(*To be continued.*)

* Colonel Sykes has been informed that 6484 cwt. were imported in 1834.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 21—In the Clyde, "Jamaica," from Bombay 19th October.

SAILED.—Feb. 24. from Deal, "Protector," Buttanshaw, for Madras and Bengal—"Rossendal," Friend, for Bengal—

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain J. Leith, to the Seringapatam; Lieuts. T. G. Forbes, A. Murray, H. H. Bingham, and R. W. Otway; Rev. E. Kitson, chaplain; Mr. G. Mason, purser; Messrs A. R. Bradford, W. and Charles Prialaux, assistant-suageons; Mr. T. Elson, master; Mr. D. Duncan, second master; Messrs. W. W. Seidham and J. H. Cockburn, extra mates; J. Fox, boatswain; and W. Hindmarsh, carpenter, to the Victory; Cammander Ogle, and Lieutenant H. Church, to the Hercules; Lieutenant J. S. Ellman, Mr. Ebenezer Scott, surgeon; Messrs. W. T. Rogers, T. Fraser and Mr. J. G. M'William, assistant surgeons; and Mr. Hock, mate, to the Cornwallis; Lieut. R. Lowcay, Mr. W. J. T. Scott, second master and pillot; and W. G. Hopkin, clerk-in-charge, to the Sparrow; Mr. F. Campbell, college mate; Dr. F. Charlton and Mr. C. D. Steel, assistant-surgeons (from Britannia), to Thalia; Mr. R. J. St. Aubin, mate of the Dido, to the Mastiff; Lieut. Loney, to the Semaphore at Portsmouth, vice Barnes; Mr. J. King, of the Excellent, to be clerk of the Pelorus; Mr. W. Purdo, assistant master attendant at Sheerness, to be master attendant at Chatham, vice A. Louthean, deceased; Mr C. Brown, assistant master attendant at Chatham, to Sheerness; Mr. James Henderson, master of the Victory; to be assistant master attendant at Chatham, vice Brown; Lieut. Tulloh, to the Royal Hospital, at Plymouth, vice Newell, deceased; Lieut. M. Allen (late of the Favourite), to be first of the Seringapatam.

Mr. W. Tyler, of Sheerness, is appointed Master Smith of this dockyard, vice Brooks, deceased; Mr. T. Biddlecombe succeeds Mr. Tyler; Mr. W. Biddlecombe is appointed first foreman in the room of Mr. T. Biddlecombe; and Mr. S. Langrish second foreman, in the room of Mr. W. Biddlecombe.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS. &c.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 20, 1837.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—First Leiut. Thomas Peters Flude to be second captain, vice Hare deceased; Second Lieut. Charles Colville Young to be first Lieut vice Flude.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 24, 1837.

1st Dragoon Guards—Cornet T. O. Pipon to be lieut. by purchase, vice Neville, who retires; F. Smith, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Pipon.

2d ditto—Lieut.-General Sir T. G. Montressor to be colonel, vice General Sir J. Hay, deceased.

9th ditto—Lieut. A. Little to be captain, by purchase, vice Weeks, who retires; Cornet J. A. Thomson to be lieut. by purchase. vice Little; K. M. Power, gent to be cornet, by purchase, vice Thomson.

1st Foot Guards.—Ensign and Lieut. A. W. Fitz-Roy Somerset, to be lieut. and captain, by purchase, vice Digby, who retires; the Hon. H. T. Forester, Page of Honour to the Queen, to be ensign and lieut without purchase; G. G. Rous, gent., to be ensign and lieut. by purchase, vice Somerset.

DEATHS.

On the 15th, at Erskine-house, Renfrewshire, Lieut. General the Hon. W. Stuart, late of the Grenadier Guards—On the 13th, in Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, Pimlico, W. E. Donnellan, esq. of Mount Talbot, in the country of Roscommon, Ireland—On the 14th, at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, L. Meyrick, esq. LL. B. and F. S. A., one of the Equerries of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, aged 33—On the 17th, at Upper Deal, Sir J. Hervey, K. C. B. admiral of the blue, aged 64—On the 12th, Colonel R. Pringle, late of the 51st Regt—On the 17th, aged 23, having survived his father only three weeks, William, son of the late Rev. M. Onslow, rector of Bradford Peverall, in the county of Dorset—On the 20th, at Abbot's Ripton, aged 19, Jessie, daughter of J. B. Rooper, esq. M. P.—On the 9th, at Stockholm, Countess Frances Louisa Wachmeister, daughter of the late Baron Rehausen, may years Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sweden, at this Court—Lately, at Harrow, Martha, the wife of W. Bardwell, esq. architect—On the 18th, the Rev. W. Greenwood, M. A. Rector of Threapston, Northamptonshire—On the 21st, at Bath, J. Mangles, esq. aged 77—On the 21st, at Blackheath, Mr. Elizabeth Anderson, widow of the late Major Anderson, of the East India Company's Bengal Service.

* It may be noticed as singular. that on the day (the 19th March) this paper was read to the Society the following notice was gived in the *Athenæum*, in the review of Balbi's "Literary Statistics of Austria:"—In the oears 1819, the present emperor projected the technological museum, which is now one of the most interecting objeets in Vienna. This collection, of all the products of industry, arrayed, according to the provinces, their successive stages of manufacture, and their several improvements during the last sixteen years, is justly regarded as one of the most useful institution of modern times. It is divided into three classes—*natural productions*, manufactured articles, and models."—*Athenæum* 1836, No. 208. The recent determination of the government to form, in this country, a museum, to be attached ta the Board of Works, as applicable to the arts, of soils, rocks, and minerals, with models of mines, and the machinery attached to it, arc strong confirmations of the utility of such institution being generally recognised.

A PARENTAL ODE TO MY SON, AGED THREE YEARS AND FIVE MONTHS.

By Thomas Hood.

Thou happy, elf!
(But stop,—first let me kiss away that tear)—
Thou tiny image of myself!
(My love he's poking peas into his ear!)
Thou merry, laughing sprite?
With spirits feather-light,
Untouch'd by sorrow, and unsoil'd by sin—
(Good heavens! the child is swallowing a pin!)
Thou little tricksy Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck,
Light as the singing bird that wings the air—
(The dear! he'll tumble down the stair!)
Thou darling of thy sire!
(Why, Jane, he'll set his pinafore a-fire!)
Thou imp of mirth and joy!
In love's dear chain so strong and bright a link,
Thou idol of thy parents—(Drat,' the boy!
There goes my ink!)
Thou cherub—but of earth;
Fit playfellow for Fays, by moonlight pale,
In harmless sport and mirth,
(That dog will bite him if he pulls its tail!)
Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey
From ev'ry blossom in the world that blows,
Singing in Youth's Elysium ever sunny,
(Another tumble!—that's his precious nose!)
Thy father's pride and hope!
(He'll break the mirror with that skippingrope!)
With pure heart newly stamp'd from Nature's mint—
(Where *did* he learn that sqnint?)
Thou young domestic dove!
(He'll have that jug off, with another shove!)
Dear nursling of the hymeneal nest!
(Are those torn clothes his best?)
Little epitome of man!
(He'll climb upon the table, that's his plan!)
Touch'd with the beauteous tints of dawning life—
(He's got a knife!)
Thou enviable being!
No storms, no clouds, in thy blue sky forseeing,
Play on, play on,
My elfin John!
Toss the light ball—bestride the stick—
(I knew so many cakes would make him sick!)
With fancies buoyant as the thistle-down,
Prompting the face grotesque, aud antic brisk,
With many a lamb-like frisk,
(He's got the scissors, snipping at your gown!)
Thou pretty opening rose!
(Go to your mother, child, and wipe your nose?
Balmy, and breathing music like the South,
(He really brings my heart into my mouth!)
Fresh as the morn, and brilliant as its star—
(I wish that window had an iron bar!)
Bold as the hawk, yet gentle as the dove,—
(I'll tell you what, my love,
I cannot write, unless he's sent above!)

MISCELLANEA.

The Russians refuse all entrance into the Black Sea, and will not permit the Turks to continue the coasting trade except by patent from Russia. Their fleet is reinforced, in order to enable the authorities to compel obedience....The American minister at Mexico has demanded his passports and embarked for the United States.... The last packet from New York brought home 250,000 dollars in silver....Sir F. Pollock has been appointed Recorder for Rye....The directors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company have applied to government for a loan of exchequer bills to the amount of 1,000,000*l.*, on the security of the railway itself. The reply is not known....The eldest son of the Emperor of Russia, Cæsarovitch Alexander Nicolœvitch, is expected in England this summer....Among the deaths of last week is that of Sir John Dillon, at the age of fifty-nine, and a great loss to literature....The Bishop of Salisbury died at Southampton on Monday, after a few days' illness ....His grace the Archbishop of York has placed at the disposal of the Church Commissioners the sinecure prebend of Ulleskelf, in the cathedral church of York, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Otter....It is worthy of remark that all the parties in the De Ross affair are Tories —the four accusers; Lord De Ross, the accused; his supporter, Lord Alvanley; and his legal adviser, Sir E. Sugden....Mr. Horsley Palmer has replied to the letter of Colonel Torrens, observing that he had no intention to question the correctness of the figures published by him as the *identical* circulation of the day (28th December, 1833), but that such figures give an *erroneous* view of the *actual* circulation of the Bank of England. The fluctuation from receipts and payments on account of the revenue renders it impossible to form any accurate calculation otherwise than by an average of the quarter ....The King of Bavaria opened the sessions of the States-General at Munich on the 11th, in a very complimentary speech, which was followed with very decided proofs of his Majesty's popularity....A sea volcano was lately observed to pour out lava from the waves off the Shetland Isles....A great fire broke out in the royal palace at Naples on the 9th instant, in which the furniture, jewellery, &c., in the apartments of the Queen Dowager, and other property worth 4,000,000 of francs, were destroyed....A great meeting will soon be held at the Crown and Anchor, Earl Stanhope in the chair, to petition for the repeal of the new Poor Law Act....A Yankee and Patlander happening to be riding together, pussed a gallows. "Where would you be," said Jonathan, "if the gallows had its due?" "Riding alone, I guess," said the Irishman....Prince Talleyrand attained his 83d year on the 2d inst. The veteran diplomatist had a long interview with the King of the French on that day....The *Chronicle* said the other day that all the persons engaged in Lord De Roos' affair were Conservatives; the *Times* says that no men in the kingdom are more addicted to play than the Postmaster-General, the Storekeeper of the Ordnance, a Lord of the Treasury, a Lord or two of the Bedchamber, the Lord Chamberlain, the Controller of the Household, and an Under Secretary of State....We understand a splendid service of plate, which cost sixteen hundred guiness, has been recently presented to Sir William Follett by Lord Scarborough, in testimony of eminent professional services rendered to that nobleman.—*Western Luminary*....Mr. Dunbar, the barrister, breathed his last on Tuesday night, at the house of Mr. Benton, Charlotte-street, Black friars-road, officer to the sheriff of Surrey, where he had been confined some days at the suit of the crown for arrears of taxes.—*Atalas, Feb.* 26.

Knavery, like snow, condenses in our streets on the coming of winter, and scarcely a day passes in which the little Magisterial Courts do not give their tribute to the genius of the pick-pocket mind. But our affairs of this kind are vulgar. It is on the Continent that the pocket studies the picturesque. The reason of the difference is simply that the trade there is in higher hands that the Exquisite with whom the daughter of an English peer may have danced at the Ridotto this evening may be practising the art of "ways and means" on the public purse at the theatre the next; and that where every human being, from the prince to the peasant, plays at the same hazard-table, the lower race quickly adopt the skill of the superior, and raise swindling to the dignity of a profession.

Some time since, an extremely clever thing of this sort was done in Vienna. A young count, with some prodigious high-blood name, an officer in the Imperial Hulans, was sitting on his horse, waiting outside the gate of the cathedral for the return of their Majesties. A watch set with brilliants, which he took out from time to time, showed that he was weary of the ceremony. A vastly sparkling snuff-box, to which he frequently applied, showed that he required a stimulus: in fact, the handsome Hulan was evidently falling asleep. He was roused by a welldressed person's making his way to him, and with a very low bow begging of him "to preserve that attitude." He explained this odd request, by saying, that one of the archduchesses was desperately smitten with him, and desired to have his picture; but that, no opportunity having hitherto occured, and etiquette being altogether against her asking it in person, she had employed an eminent artist to sketch his likeness as he mounted guard. The count, notorious for a good opinion of his own charms, was infinitely delighted; but he affected to laugh at the idea, and threw himself into attitude which he conceived to be much more captivating. His friend in the mob again begged of him to remain steady for a moment and pointed out to him, in an opposite window, an artist busy in sketching a crayon drawing. The man's eyes were fixed on him. It was undeniable that he was sketching the count, and the handsoma Hulan was too generous to make an archduchess wretched for want of his picture. Two or three slight changes af attitude were required to complete the performance; they were genuflexions recommended by the count's new friend, and approved of by the nod of the artist in the window. At length the operation was completed. The artist made a low bow, and retired from the window. His friend on the *pavé* did the same. The count was enchanted with having captivated a princess. But what was the time which this interesting performance had occupied? He felt for his watch—no watch was there; for his snuff-box—it had disappeared. His purse had followed them. He was now thoroughly awake. The worst of the matter was, that the unkind pickpockets were so proud of their having plucked the young dupe, that they told the story at the first *roulette*-table they came to. Thence, of course, it spread like wild-fire though the Court, the capital, and the country.—*Blackwood Maz. for Feb.*

COOPERS RECOLLECTIONS.—In the course of some very just remarks on the habits of the common people of Paris as contrasted with those of the rest of Europe, Mr. Cooper observes:—

"I have been told that a work on artillery practice lately appeared in France, which excited so much surprise by its cleverness, that an inquiry was set on foot for its author. He was found seated in a cabriolet in the streets; his vocation being that of a driver. What renders his knowledge more surprising is the fact, that the man was never a soldier at all; but, having a great deal of leisure while waiting for his fares, he had turned his attention to this subject, and had obtained all he knew by means of books. Nothing is more common than to see the drivers of cabriolets and fiacres reading in their seats; and I have even seen market-women, under their umbrellas, *a la Robinson*, with books in their hands. You are not, however, to be misled by these facts, which merely show the influence of the peculiar literature of the country, so attractive and amusing; for a very great majority of the French can neither read nor write."

This is perfectly true, but we confess that we should not think our civilization here in England less widely spread, or our boasted provisions for the education of the poor less ample, if we were now and then to detect a barrow-woman in the streets of London amusing herself with reading Shakspeare. No such discoveries are ever made here. The only case that ever came any way near them, —and we do not know if Mr. Cooper would account for it by some reason connected with the "peculiar literature" of France,—was that of Lavender, the celebrated Bow street officer, who is known to have been caught on various occasions reading Racine, and on one occasion following the recitation of Talma at the door of a room which he was sent to guard.—*Examiner.*

AWFUL DEATH FOM STARVATION.—A few nights since an inquest was held at the Grange Inn, Carey street, Lincoln's Inn fields, on view of the body of Mrs. Margaret Sutherland, aged 58, whose death was occasioned by starvation and cold.—On the discovery of the body, in a deplorable habitation in Little Shire lane, Temple bar, her sister was sitting on the floor, by the corpse. She was in a state of nudity, with the exception of an old piece of blanket round her shoulders. Her dissolution was evidently fast approaching, and her faculties were apparently gone. The body of the deceased was removed to St. Clement's workhouse, where the survivor was conveyed in a sedan chair.—The Coroner and jury proceeded to the ward where the sister was. She appeared wasted to a shadow, and sat up in bed supported by two nurses. On the entrance of the jury her countenance exhibited the utmost terror, and, in a voice scarcely audible, she exclaimed, "Am I to be done anything to? I did not harm by poor sister." She then burst into a flood of tears. In reply to the questions she stated that her family formerly were respectable and in comfortable circumstances. Her eldest brother was a lieutenant in the navy, and during the late war was killed in action. She and her sister had lived alone for the last twenty years. They resided in Holles street, Clare market, where they obtained a subsistence by dressmaking. Becoming very much reduced in April last, they removed to the room where her sister died. During the late severe winter they had suffered privation and sickness. That they had no friends to apply to, and her sister had always a horror of applying for parochial relief They had had no fire or food in the room, or scarcely a rag to cover them; and from severe illness they were unable to assist themselves, or even to leave the room. She could not say when her sister died, but it was more than a week ago.—The poor woman was so exhausted as to be unable to proceed.—The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died from want of the common necessaries of life and exposure to cold."—The occurrence has created a painful sensation in the parish.—*Examiner.*

DISTRESSING THEATRICAL CATASTROPHE.—A short time ago a fatal accident took place in the town of Mid Calder. It appears that, with a view to raise a fund for the relief of the poor, a number of the intelligent denizens of Mid Calder had resolved to give a Theatrical entertainment, and the play fixed upon for representation was "Rob Roy." The performances had proceeded nearly to a conclusion, when at the scene representing the defence by the Gregarach of the Pass of Lochard, the confusion consequent on the smoke arising from the discharge of fire-arms, and the performers not being adepts in what is called "stage business," a man of the name of Hamilton unfortunately ran against the fixed bayonet of one of his brother performers, with such force that the deadly instrument entered his heart. He sprung back and instantly fell on the stage. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but before their arrival the unfortunate man had breathed his last.—*Examiner.*

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